New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

Announcement of Continued Peace—No Collision Expected by the Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

You may rest assured that nothing has transpired in our diplomatic relations, that could give the President the slightest intimation of any unfriendly purpose in the ordering of a British fleet to American waters. There really is no excitement or uneasiness felt by the Administration, if positive assurance to that effect are to be believed.

Secretary MARCY thinks that possibly, Great Britain intends to interfere with WALKER. If such should be the case, the President hints at difficulties that may result. Beyond this, no one in official circles believes that a collision between our Government and that of Great Britain is possible.

It cannot be that the British Government has taken umbrage in consequence of the threatened dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, for, if so, why has it submitted to the imprisonment of its Consul at Cologne, who was found guilty of the same offence?

On the Sound Dues question, Lord PALMERSTON professes to coincide heartily in our views. In regard to the Central-American Treaty, the President waits for the action of Congress; so there can be no collision here. S.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12, 1855.

It is not surprising that the blustering of the London Times, in regard to the motive impelling the British Government to send so large a fleet to the West Indian station, should create a feeling of uneasiness in the Commercial Emporium of the Western World. I am satisfied, however, after careful inquiry, that there is nothing within the knowledge of official and diplomatic circles, having tending to indicate a disposition, on the part of the British Government, to embroil their country in conflict with the United States.

SPEAKERS ARE THEIR ARTFUL DODGES.

True it is, that certain presses in the United States profess to have information specifically detailing the cause of grievance which England proposes to redress by means of her fleet in our waters; and the lesser organ have pretends to know that our relations with Great Britain are in a precarious state, because of Mr. CRAMPTON's violation of the Neutrality laws; also, that England has been pursuing towards the United States, for months past, "a course of insolence and bluster" which is to "arouse the deepest authority of Americans"—all of which, we are to infer, creates the necessity for the large naval force sent here to check us. In order to impress the public with entire confidence in its wonderful means of information, and therefore in its advocacy, the semi-organ continually mixes with protests that it does not speak "by authority," mysterious hints that considerations of its duty to public policy restrain it from telling half of what its confidential position compels it to learn.

NO REFUGE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. S.

Lest the press to which I refer may do harm, through means of statements which it puts forth in this comically mysterious manner, let me say once for all, what is very well known to the initiated, that it really is not permitted to learn a word more of Governmental affairs than just so much of the surface as is essential to its use for purposes which the Union's dignity relieves the latter from serving. I deny, and upon good authority, that the President's Message will show any insolence in Great Britain's correspondence with the United States, either in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON's case or Central American affairs.

HOW THE ACCOUNT STANDS.

In regard to the former, our Government has made a demand for the British Minister's recall, which has not yet been refused; and, of course, there can have been no insolence in regard to that affair. As to Central America, Mr. MARCY, some time since, insisted that England should give us a definitive statement as to what is her construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. She has done so at last, and rejected our construction of that instrument, but in courteous language, and without insolence or threats. The correspondence betrays not the slightest clue to the naval reinforcements in the West Indies. In short, I appeal to the documents which will accompany the President's Message to Congress to show that, up to this hour, nothing has been received from the British Ministry calculated to create a rupture, or to excite the suspicion that her fleet is designed to menace the United States.

THE BRITISH MAY TAKE GREYTOWN—NO WAR SPECK.

There is some reason to believe, however, that the British forces will look in at the Isthmus to see what the filibusters are doing there; and there are conjectures that it may take possession of Greytown. All this, however, is mere conjecture. If it should be realized, it will be for Congress to say whether we shall back up the Monroe doctrine with round shot or not. And so it will remain for Congress to determine what shall be done with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if we cannot abrogate it by a new negotiation which shall reconcile the conflicting views of the parties thereto. If there is a war speck upon our horizon, it is still a distant one, and cannot be seen except through the uncertain light of speculative surmise.

COL. WALKER—HOW CAN HE BE REACHED?

Col. WALKER's adoption by the new Government of Nicaragua makes him a good citizen, and frees him from all the penalties of his late career so far as they might have been enforced by that Republic. It does not, however, release him from liability to indictment in the United States for violation of the Neutrality laws, should he ever happen within reach of the federal authority. As we have no extradition treaty with Nicaragua, we cannot ask her to give him up for trial; but still she may do it voluntarily, if she chooses. I am inclined to believe the United States authorities are expecting to bring him within the operation of our laws by one of these means.

THE REGULAR MONITOR OF THE SEMINOLES—PIRACY.

The schooner Amelia, recently seized at Port-au-Prince, by request of the United States Consul, is to be brought to New-York by the sloop-of-war Germantown, which has probably sailed on that mission ere this time. Her officers and crew will be tried for violation of the Revenue laws of the United States—and, not improbably, also on the charge of having been engaged in the Slave-trade. I do not know on what evidence the Government expects to sustain a capital charge.

[illegible] FOR OUR NAVAL SERVICE.

The gallant Commodore, PERRY, now in command of the home squadron, is here again, by special order, to receive instructions relative to his proposed cruise in the Gulf, whither he goes with the Powhatan and the Queen, early in December. Doubtless, to watch the movements of the British fleet on San Juan or Greytown, to which point it is understood he will proceed.

AN ERROR WITHIN A YEAR—[illegible] MR.

I find where I reported the extracts of the Day Book, until between a day or two since, that it not only warranted your correspondent of the crime of having transmitted to you the Trade Statistics about which Mr. Assistant-Secretary WARRINGTON was so much exercised, but also of being a Bitter-Cracker. Remarkable fellow that Day Book man. Knows his mark; better than a fox for the Rhode Island. Yet in reply, let me assure him that Mr. WARRINGTON will pay well for his information, if he can only prove its accuracy,—for that functionary has taken absolutely to get the slightest clue as to who sent you the tables you published three weeks ago; and the statement that they were obtained from the printers, and not from the Department, is a mere trick to relieve the Department from its responsibility.

[illegible] NOW AWAY.

As to your correspondent's nationality, he is obliged for the hint, and will get naturalized immediately, lest Buchanan should be after him, and spoil his vote. As he was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., however, and one of his parents was a native of New-York City, and the other of Massachusetts, he had vainly supposed himself a good American.

[illegible] COMING BOOKKEEPER.

Barnum's agent is in the city, and I learn that the enterprising managers of the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, have concluded an engagement with her, to appear three three weeks from to-night. The same gentlemen are fitting up our "Varieties," for theatrical entertainments, to commence next Monday night, and will probably introduce the great Impalement to a Washington audience, one long. As I intimated to you, a few days since, the Museum, in the hands of Mr. JAENEY, is not likely to satisfy our theatre-goers, and the opening of the "Varieties" will be hailed with much satisfaction. S.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT

Second Day's Proceedings and Adjournment.

Objects of the Organization.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The continuation of the public meeting of the American Party, last night, from the time my report closed until the adjournment, was of the character generally denominated spicy. Long after the Connecticut hour of retiring, and after "Sam" had been served up in varieties to suit the tastes of the vulgar and the refined, Hon. D. N. SMITH, whom you would have published as Chairman of the meeting, instead of Hiram D. PECK, if the letter of the dispatch had been followed, discovered Hon. OLIN CHAPMAN, of Hartford, in the audience, and insisted upon his addressing the meeting. The old gentleman tried to escape, but the people would not let him, so up he mounted, and for nearly an hour endeavored to stop speaking, but couldn't, which delighted everybody. He began by treating of the great sympathy which the leading Democratic papers have, of late, been pouring into the ears of the straight Whigs, in a good-humored, sarcastic way, and concluded that portion of his subject by declaring it to be utter folly for any man to bring back to life, upon of the old issues on which the Whig party had so often gone into the [illegible]. Those issues would never [illegible], for they had been buried with their dead [illegible], and if ever they scratched to get out, instead of making any progress toward the surface, they would go in an opposite direction. He left the imagination to follow those issues while scratching their weary way to the regions below; and after the applause had ceased, passed to a statement of what he deemed the real positions of the parties of the present day, and concluded by assuring his hearers that the only living political issue was that offered by the American Party to all others who choose to array themselves against it.

He was followed by Hon. O. G. PECK, of Norwalk, the leader of the Order in the late State Legislature, who made a brief and earnest appeal to all members of the American Party, to remember that from the time at which he was addressing them until the first Monday in April next, it was incumbent upon them to work arduously for the continued triumph of the American idea.

The meeting would have been pleased to hear from Mr. BOOTH, also of Norwalk, but owing to the lateness of the hour he did not ascend the platform, and the meeting adjourned, under the soul-stirring influences of "Yankee Doodle."

The State Council met again this morning, and concluded their business before noon. After the general satisfaction with which the proceedings of the previous day were received at the Mass Meeting, they concluded they had but little more to do. So, on the conclusion of some routine and unimportant business, and after electing Mr. PRATT, of Meriden, Secretary of the State Council, they adjourned.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE PARTY.

As the American Party has now control of the State, and as it cannot be doubted that its prospects of success at the coming election, a brief statement of its particular objects may not be void of interest.

In common with members of the Order in many of the other States, the Americans of Connecticut are in favor of an extension of the time at which foreigners may become naturalized, to a period of twenty-one years. In common with others of their Order, they are in favor, to use their own phrase, of having "America ruled by Americans" only. They would have no Government office, whether Federal, State, county, city, town or village, held by other than a native-born American. Here their similarity to the American Party in most of the other States ends, and, in addition, the Order holds the sentiments which gave rise to the Republican Party, in your own State. They are opposed to the extension of slavery, and regard as a gross violation of national faith the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And as this feeling is, perhaps, more general in this State than in yours, it is easy to understand that, by retaining it in their platform of principles, they gain or retain a large and warm sympathy, which otherwise would go to the support of some other of the political parties of the day. I may add here that it was in consequence of the close adherence of the Order to the Anti-Nebraska sentiment or principle, that the late attempt to establish a political organization, with that principle as a basis, failed entirely. You are aware, as I can assure you, the people of Connecticut are, that ISAAC TOUCEY represents this State in the Senate of the United States. You are also aware, and as I assure you are the people of Connecticut, that Hon. TOUCEY, in violation of the will of the people of Connecticut, as expressed to him through their Legislature, voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. To pay him for his total disregard of the will of his constituents; to prevent his return to any position in which it would be in his power to misrepresent them again; will be the effort of the people of Connecticut, not only through the American organization, but in every other way in which they can oppose him with effect. To succeed will require caution, for when the Legislature shall meet to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of his term, it is threatened that the whole influence, though powerless of patronage and all the other means by which the present Administration seeks to sustain itself, will be used to return him to his seat.

MONOTOMOO.

American State Council of Massachusetts.

SPECIAL, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The American State Council assembled at Worcester yesterday, Vice-President JAMES B. FAIR, [illegible] presiding. One hundred and eighty delegates were present.

The resignation of JOHN W. FOSTER, as President of the State Council, was read and accepted by a unanimous vote. The resignation of Lieutenant-Governor BROWN was also accepted. The question of electing delegates to the American Convention to be holden at Cincinnati on the 5th inst., opened the subject of Slavery and the ground to be taken by the Massachusetts Delegation. Several members were opposed to sending Delegates, at all, arguing that the proposed Convention was another attempt to subsidize the American Party into a Southern movement. Governor CLARKSON made a brief speech in favor of sending Delegates. The call, he said, was in accordance with the views of the Northern portion of the Philadelphia Convention, and was merely for consultation. Many other Northern States would be represented, and he thought Massachusetts should be.

Hon. E. C. BAKER, MARK TRAFTON, and many other, advocated sending delegates, and a motion to that effect was adopted.

HENRY J. GARDNER and HORAE W. BENEDICT were chosen Delegates at large; also one delegate from each Congressional District, with a substitute.

HENRY W. BENEDICT was unanimously elected President of the State Council; A. C. CAREY, of Ipswich, Vice-President; and GEO. W. MESSENGER, of Boston, Treasurer.

A motion was adopted declaring the seats of all those holding office vacant in the American Council, who had gone over to fusion.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Hon. HENRY HUBBARD was chosen President. Hon. JAMES S. WILSON, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor, and a series of resolutions repudiating Know-Nothingism and the Maine Law, in favor of the principles of popular sovereignty, approving of the Administration policy in all its details, and recommending FRANKLIN PIERCE as the candidate of the Democracy for the next Presidency, were adopted with great unanimity. Nearly every town in the State was represented.

Missouri Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

In the Missouri Legislature, on the 12th inst., a motion to go into an election for United States Senator was defeated. Two Democratic caucuses had been held, and the Benton Democrats passed strong Anti-Know-Nothing resolutions.

The prospect of any election of a Senator taking place is still doubtful.

Louisiana Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The latest election returns indicate that the Democratic majority on the State ticket will be about 8,000, and that the same party has carried both branches of the Legislature.

Later from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

We are in receipt of later dates from Texas. Governor PEASE had sent in his Message to the Legislature, and in it he justifies the proceedings of Capt. CARAHAN, but regrets the necessity of bringing Pedrosa Negros, and opposes further unauthorized expeditions into Mexico for the purpose of chastising the Indians.

Land of the State, Samuel Hodges.

[illegible] into French and Dry Goods and general merchandise received here to-day in the ship James Guthrie.

Telegraph Extension.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Illinois Central Telegraph Line was extended to Cairo on Saturday last, and that office is now ready for business for Cairo and all points on the line of road from Chicago and Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio River.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

At a meeting, to-day, of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, CHAUNCEY BROOKS was elected President.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

An active business has been done here to-day in Mess Pork at $19 ⅝ bbl. Sugar has advanced ¼c. ⅝ lb.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

COTTON active and firm. The sales to-day foot up 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Court-Room where Judge Stuart's Trial is Proceeding.

All day yesterday the door of the room, wherein was proceeding the trial of Judge STUART, was besieged by a curious crowd. To gain admittance one must first get on the available side of a stalwart door-keeper; but if one could not plead his membership of that particular bar, or connection with the press, or some such privilege,—even that point carried, he must remain an outsider. The lucky man, however, was not at once admitted. The outer cerberus knocked, and an inner one, turning the lock, opened the door far enough to hear the petitioner's claim. Lucky, he was admitted; but woe to his friend who followed, expecting by the same token to reach within the room. We saw some fine heavers smashed between the door-sill and the inexorable door—which beavers were the property of very high dignitaries, and men of great consequence, in their own way.

But inside all was quiet and cool. The large room was crowded of course, and very many were obliged to stand. These naturally pressed as close to the bar as possible. This was tolerated complacently for a season, when the elegant attendant—he of the ringlets and moustache, and of Barnum's Museum,—would rush down, crunching peanuts as an ogre crushes babies, all the while, and wave them back to the wall. Then, disgusted, two or three would aim for the door, and as they make their exit receive the thanks of just as many rushing in to take their places. Meanwhile the trial was not intensely interesting, and whoever reads our report will get a better idea of what was done than he who sat half a day within the bar and listened with all attention.

Court of General Sessions Yesterday.

This Court yesterday presented a singular appearance. A large crowd of citizens, who were disappointed in gaining admission to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, owing to the excitement consequent upon the trial of Judge STUART, which caused such a throng to assemble within its walls that another person could not have been admitted without danger of suffocating, all the rest,—this large disappointed crowd overflowed into the Court of General Sessions, and one would have thought to have seen them that HAYMAN was about to be tried for the murder of POOLE, or that some other case of prodigious magnitude was coming up. No such thing. There was no City Judge—he was being tried in the next Court. There was no Recorder—he was on the stand as a witness against him. There was no District Attorney—he had been previously examined in the Oyer and Terminer, as a witness against the City Judge, and was busily watching the progress of the trial. Patiently waited the summoned Jurors; patiently the subpoenaed witnesses waited. Something would turn up when the Recorder had horsed the fire of Mr. BRADY's cross-examination. What did turn up did not pay the crowd for the patience they exhibited—a small burglary case, in which the evidence against the prisoner, a German, was insufficient, and resulted in his acquittal, and a charge of rape against another German, Constantine Miller, which was tried for the second time, the jury on the last trial failing to agree.

Heaven Bless and a Benevolent Visitor.

It is no uncommon thing for Santa Claus to ramble in Broadway on that glorious Eve. But when a horse or an ass, or any other animal, not excepting a man, falls so very peculiarly that his fore-quarters sweep off an obtuse angle with his body, it is hard work for him to recover his equilibrium, or his equilibrium, for a plated friend offered him a bank shilling to help up a beast of burden, who had to bear, in addition to his other sins, numerous tons from the laundry stand. He was blessed was a Washington-street of the benevolent gentleman that he did not make some one stand to estimate of all kinds, organization, and the harness, and so gave liberty to the beast, quiet to the brute that bore it, and discomfit the crowd. Let him always be around, for he does something more than gape and stare; he works and makes himself useful always.

The Late Mysterious Disappearance.

Rev. E. R. SCHWEBER, of No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, on account of whose [illegible] some ten days ago was given in the Tribune, has not yet been heard from, and his friends are [illegible] to be in the greatest anxiety and distress, and are fearful that something serious has befallen him. Mr. S. had been married only about a month. He is a German, and had been in this country but two years. He is a young man, not yet thirty, and received a superior education at a leading German University. He was very much respected by the congregation worshipping at No. 168 Fulton-street, over which he officiated as pastor. At the time he left home he had between $60 and $80 in his possession, besides a valuable gold watch.

Legal Gossip.

It is a matter of much question among the lawyers whether the testimony of Mrs. DEVAN, in the case of Judge STUART, should be received, she being tempted to give it by the promise of the District Attorney not to prosecute her husband if she did so, or rather by the threat of doing it in the contrary case. Mr. BRADY's argument on the subject is anxiously looked for.

The legal gentry are all very busy at present, and the indications are that they will long remain so.

Found! Found!

There never were so many babies lying around loose as now. One was found, without father or mother, at the South Ferry House, on Monday, and yesterday a dear little thing, about three months old, was found at the corner of Avenue A and Fifteenth-street. People should have their eyes open when they walk out, and those in want of an heir can't do better than to walk out often with their spectacles on.

The Commissioners of Emigration

Met yesterday, discussed the old Brandy question, and two of them got warm over the character of runners, but their proceedings were not of essential importance to the world or to U. E. A.

☞ The Board of Canvassers may as well call for crackers and cheese and a sofa. They are in for a long job. The Board, remembering their past experience, and how their decision once was reversed, are not disposed to go behind the Inspectors. But if it does not, we trust the proper authorities will step up to the delinquents of that board, and discover unto us whether or not under their auspicious auspices they are really honest men. Either overhaul the returns or those who were so slow in making them.

☞ The extraordinary vote that the Sheriff and County Clerk got [illegible] hands. Each had no more votes than all other candidates at the late election. [illegible] Inspectors.

☞ Has Clerk CONNOLLY been naturalized within a month or not? This is the question of the day. Enterprising reporters are haunting the naturalization offices to find out.

☞ The New-York and Savannah steamships will leave, on and after Saturday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Purity of the Elective Franchise.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour. The President, D. D. CONOVER, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition of sundry persons for a stream fire-engine in the lower Districts, was referred. Also, a petition of Lemuel Macy, for permission to regulate One Hundred and Ninth-street, 600 feet east from the easterly line of the Second-avenue, at his own cost. This was referred to the appropriate Committee.

MENTION STRANGE—A NEW REGISTRY LAW.

At the last meeting of the Board, Councilman HOLDEN offered the following resolution, which was then laid over. Last night it was taken up and debated:

Resolved, That the representatives in the Legislature from this City and County of New-York, be requested to use every exertion to effect the passage of a judicious Registry law.

Considerable debate resulted on the consideration of this resolution. Among the principal speakers were Councilmen MATHER and BRYAN McCARTHY. The latter moved to lay it on the table, which motion was lost. Councilman MATHER urged that it should be referred to a Special Committee. This motion was lost.

Councilman CLARKE thought the motion was originated by malice. It sprung from a wish of some one in being reflected on the part of the mover and supporters of the resolution. All this cry about the necessity of a purity of election is confined to the mouths of those whose places in this Board, after January, will be filled by other men. This resolution proposed to compel citizens to register their votes in particular Wards long before election time, but what then would become of the floating population of the City whom the vicissitudes of labor would drive to other Wards, and whose votes would thus be lost? Is the great Immaculate who authors and fathers this resolution, prepared to say that this new registry law that he talks about could make our election system purer? On the contrary, it would open the door to greater abuses than now exist. The Hards and Softs, the Half-Shells, the old Whig Party, do not talk about Election Frauds. What Party, then, does talk about them? Only one Party—the American Party. The registry law is an obsolete idea, a twice-told tale, a jack-o'-lantern, a great magnifying glass that magnifies a bed-bug into an elephant. He would most strenuously oppose such a resolution. Such a law would be unjust, unnecessary and iniquitous in the extreme.

Councilman PERRY thought the trouble lay with the Inspectors of Elections, and not with the voters. Give us honest Inspectors, and we should have purity of election. He was in favor—now and forever—of any law that would give us an honest election, but, inasmuch as this resolution said nothing about Inspectors, he should vote against it.

Councilman BYRNES thought no good could come from a Registry Law, unless it was based on the Registry Law of Pennsylvania, which required that every person qualified to vote should pay his taxes before, or on the day of election. He was afraid that the framing of such a law, or the suggestion of what was necessary, would require more wisdom than the Board of Councilmen possessed.

Councilman BRYAN McCARTHY would oppose the resolution. We were a mass of contradiction now, for the more laws we made the more corrupt we got. There never was an election yet without fraud, and there never would be.

The vote on the resolution was then taken.

AYES, 26; NAYS, 20. The resolution was therefore adopted.

It was then moved that the names of those who voted for and against the resolution, should be sent to the Legislature with the resolution itself. Lost.

After some further business of no public importance, the Board adjourned.

STATE WEEKLY.—[OFFICIAL.]

POPULAR VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

	Hunting Democrat	King Hards	Batch Softs	Ward R.
Genesee	2,071	2,420	1184	1188
Madison	1,948	2,126	1094	819
Cayuga	2,076	2,044	1159	178
Fulton	1,080	1,217	1189	454
Cortland	1,201	2,000	1000	400
Orange	1,964	2,000	800	2070
Tioga	1,000	1,610	1000	400
Albany	6,148	2,800	5188	788
Canaan	5,950	2,000	2782	654

THE DISMISSED OFFICIALS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

Evidence for the Prosecution Continued.

Testimony of Mr. [illegible], Clerk of Sessions; of [illegible], Clerk; of [illegible], Deputy Clerk; and Mr. Adam J. Elder, the "Confidential Officer."

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. John Russell.

Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

The trial of Judge Stuart was resumed to-day at the usual hour. The public attendance was hardly so great as on the previous day.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. VANDERVOORT.

Mr. Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of Sessions, was cross-examined at some length by Mr. James T. Brady. No new facts were elicited, and the gist of his cross-examination would appear to be limited to the statements that he was not entirely certain whether Judge Stuart or John Sparks showed him Mr. Hall's note first; his mind was about balanced on the point; his recollection was that Mr. Sparks left the Court room to look for the paper previous to the adjournment; he had a recollection that Judge Stuart said that the indictment which they were looking for, referred to the case of a hotel-thief, who might be indicted by an alias, and that he (witness) replied, "Yes, I know it never;" after the indictment against Cosgrove was found he had a recollection of the case, but he did not remember that Monnot's name was mentioned until after that indictment had been taken off the files; he did not then know that Cosgrove had an alias; Stuart, he presumed, saw him leave the office with the indictment, in order to go to the District Attorney with it, and have the order signed, as Mr. Hall had intimated in his note; he might have told Judge Stuart the purpose for which he brought away the indictment; after his return from the District Attorney's office, witness spoke to Judge S. of the discrepancy between the name in the note and that on the indictment the Judge wanted; but whether the Judge spoke of them as being the same person, he did not remember; witness certainly came to the conclusion himself that they were one and the same person.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE OF JOHN SPARKS.

Mr. John Sparks, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Sessions, was the next witness examined. His testimony was nothing more than a narrative of his connection with the entering of the *nolle prosequi* concluding with that related by Mr. Cutting, in his opening statement, but given in minute detail. On his cross-examination by Mr. Brady, he testified that, when Mr. Vandervoort handed him the note written by Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, he asked him to go and get the papers—the indictment referred to, in it; witness went to the Clerk's Office, and had been absent from the Court-room fourteen five or ten minutes, when Mr. Vandervoort and Judge Stuart came in together; witness did not return to the Court-room that day, and it was during his absence that the Court adjourned; he could not say whether Judge Stuart took a seat in the Clerk's Office; thought the Judge spoke to him to make out the certified copy of the order; he did not tell witness to write fast, but walked like a gentleman until he (witness) had finished it; witness judged from his manner merely that he was in a hurry, and independent of his own opinion in the matter, had no fact to mention to the jury that would enable them to arrive at any conclusion on the point.

On being reexamined by Mr. Cutting, the witness said that the Judge did not explain what he wanted with the certified copy of the order; he never knew him (the Judge) to make any use of it in Court; and it was not the custom for Judges to get certified copies of such orders.

TESTIMONY OF THE RECORDER—HIS MEMORANDUM, QUESTIONS, SUGGESTIONS, EXCLAMATIONS, AND EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Jas. M. Smith, the Recorder, was sent for to the Court of General Sessions, in which he was presiding; and sworn as a witness. He was examined as follows, by Mr. Cutting:

Q.—You are now, and since the 1st of January last have been, Recorder of this City and County? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In April, 1855, you were a member of the bar, and practiced as a lawyer in this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In that year did you know, or become acquainted with a person named William Cosgrove? A.—I was counsel for a man arrested by that name; the first time I ever saw him was in the Police Office at Jefferson Market.

Q.—With what offence was he charged? A.—With the offence of a burglary committed in the New-York Hotel.

Q.—Did you attend the examination in the Police Office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether Mr. Stuart was present, and if so, in what capacity? A.—Mr. Stuart was a Police Magistrate at that time.

Counsel—State what occurred in reference to bailing Mr. Cosgrove. (Objection made and exception taken.)

Witness—The bail was fixed in the case at $5,000 by Judge Stuart. It was subsequently reduced to $3,000.

Q.—Did Judge Stuart give any explanation or reason for fixing the bail at $5,000, and what did he say on that subject? (Objected to; objection overruled and exception taken.)

Witness—I do not know that I can state the exact language that passed between us upon that subject. There was a good deal of hesitation expressed on his part as to taking any bail, in consequence of the evidence that existed.

Q.—What evidence? (Objected to.)

Counsel—Give, according to your best memory, what Judge Stuart said? A.—My recollection of it is, that the evidence was so plain against the party that he (Judge S.) doubted the propriety of bailing him, it being a clear case against him from the evidence that was presented.

Q.—What was the next determination that the Judge expressed? A.—He then fixed it at $5,000; I think his expression was; "he would take good bail in the sum of $5,000;" I told him it was impossible for the party to get that amount of bail, as it was equivalent to having no bail fixed at all, because he could not obtain that amount. This is to the substance of all that I recollect of what occurred at that time. Afterwards Mr. Frinck, who subsequently became his bail, and myself went to Judge Stuart's house and there had an interview in reference to the bail; I am unable to state whether it was the same day, or the next, or some days after; and I do not recollect how long he remained in prison before bail was obtained; at all events, we saw Judge Stuart at his house; I do not recollect the conversation we had; the object of the interview I knew, was to get the bail reduced, and we did there get it reduced to $3,000. That interview, as my memory serves me, lasted but for a few minutes.

Q.—Did anything, and what, occur in the month of February, 1855, that led to your seeing Judge Stuart? If so, state what it was.

(Objected to, and question modified.)

Q.—State whether, in the month of February, 1855, you had any conversation with Judge Stuart in reference to the indictment against Cosgrove? A.—I did.

Q.—On what day in February? A.—I could answer that question if I could see the date of the entry of the *nolle prosequi*.

(*Mr. Brady*—It was the 19th of February.)

Witness—Yes; it was either on the 21st or 22d; my impression is that it was the 21st, but as to that I would not be positive.

Q.—State what occurred on that occasion. A.—In consequence of a communication that had been made to me by Mr. John S. Frinck, who had given bail in the case, I left my office to go to the Clerk's Office, Frinck remaining behind at my office. I started for the Clerk's office for the purpose of ascertaining whether any proceeding had been taken on the indictment; on the way I unexpectedly met Judge Stuart at the foot of the stairs, coming out of his office in the hall of this building; I told him that I had understood that proceedings had been taken to discharge Cosgrove on that indictment; he said that there had not, and that there would not be any. (To the Court—I am sure it was after the 19th that occurred.) When Judge Stuart had stated to me that nothing had been done in the case, I went back to my office and there made a communication to Mr. Frinck, and Frinck then left my office; next morning or the morning but one after that, Mr. Frinck came again to my office; in consequence of an interview which I had with him then, I went to the Clerk's office; I think Frinck then accompanied me, though I am not positive whether he went with me then or at the next time; from the Clerk's office I went to the District Attorney's office and had an interview with Mr. Hall; Mr. Hall and I together, if my memory serves me right, went immediately to the Clerk's Office and examined the papers in this case—or rather examined to see whether a *nolle prosequi* had been entered; my object principally was to ascertain the date of the entry of the order; I ascertained the date, for I had ascertained the fact of the order without seeing any papers; I went into the office first and asked the question there, and then went immediately to the District Attorney's Office; I had another interview with Judge Stuart within a very short time afterwards; I rather think Mr. Frinck and I went down together from the District Attorney's Office to Judge Stuart's office; I think I used some pretty strong language in reference to the entry of the *nolle prosequi* in the case; I do not think I could give the language; I may do so; I think I said I should have the matter investigated; that it should not rest there; that this man, Cosgrove, had been a client of mine, and that a *nolle prosequi* being entered immediately after my coming into office lay me liable to public censure; I cannot state what he said in reply; I was seated at the time; I cannot recollect any explanation that he made; I recollect my using one of the words I have repeated; there were other things said which I do not remember; the interview was a very heavy one indeed; I do not think I was in the office more than a minute or a minute and a half.

Mr. Vandervoort was here recalled by Mr. Brady, and admitted that he had seen Cosgrove, as a witness here, [illegible] for the affidavit in reference to the case of Cosgrove? A.—I have, but I [illegible] that I saw her in connection with this case, either at the office of the District Attorney or elsewhere, for the first time; and yet I might have done that before; I might be mistaken in that; I know at that time a man named Albert Tomlin; previous, I think, to the time of my connection with the case, there was a charge of my connection with the case, [illegible] on which I was indicted; but he never made any [illegible] that he was [illegible] I cannot say positively; I only know of the man professionally; I know nothing of his private character; several civil suits have since been brought into court in which he was a party; I think these in one of them, now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, and, if so, the relation of attorney and client still exists between me since the 1st of January; I have not had time to attend to private cases; an attorney in my office, named Mr. Gray, generally has charge of my private business; I should think that, in general, I attended all the papers in Cosgrove's case, and made myself familiar with the facts; I have no doubt of it, because I always do; Stuart was decidedly opposed to granting bail in his case; I think, I assume on the belief that, as was told by the District Attorney, bail to any amount might be refused in a perfectly clear case; I, as counsel, held a different opinion; I do not know that I ever discussed that or other cases at that time; I knew this woman as Mrs. Duval, until I was afterwards informed that she had been married to Connolly; I do not remember when I was so informed; my object, as Cosgrove's counsel, was first to get the bail in his case fixed; I thought $5,000 much too high; I endeavored to procure bail for him to that amount, and failed; I do not recollect that I wanted the Judge to lay the bail open until I had seen the District Attorney about it; I do not remember that I told the Judge the District-Attorney would consent to a reduction of bail; it is likely that I saw the District Attorney about it; I made very strenuous exertions in the matter; I do not remember that an application for a postponement was made, nor that a postponement was obtained on the affidavit of the prisoner that a witness was absent; I do not remember to have ever seen such an affidavit; I considered that my relation to Cosgrove as his counsel ceased when he ran off and forfeited his bail; he paid me the fee for attending at the preliminary examination, but the fee for preparing his bail he did not pay; he ran off, and I never saw him again; I think I told him I would charge him $100 for trying his case in the Court of Sessions; since that fee has not been paid, I suppose he is still my debtor; I never asked either Frinck or the woman for that fee; I certainly never asked Judge Stuart for it, though I understand he has said that I did; I deny most emphatically that I ever asked for it; and I deny that I ever said to him "I do not want to have anything done with that indictment against Cosgrove, till I get my fee;" I will state what I did say, which may have led to the assertion that I did say so.

Mr. Brady informed the witness that he did not ask him what he said, and did not want it till he did ask him.

The witness replied, that he would make the explanation when the counsel was through.

Counsel—Did you ever tell Stuart that Cosgrove owed you $100? A.—I did not; I will tell you by and by what may have led Stuart to think so; I never told him not to enter a *nolle prosequi* on that indictment, because I never spoke to him about it till after the *nolle prosequi* had been entered; on the 20th or 21st I knew, when I spoke to the District Attorney, that a *nol. pros.* had been entered on the minutes; I had been in the clerk's office before I saw Mr. Hall; I have never seen the minutes till this day; I think I asked Mr. Hall as to the date of entry of the *nol. pros.*; he did not pretend that he did not know the date of its entry; I can tell you the reason that made it necessary for the District Attorney and I to go into the clerk's office, if you allow me to relate the conversation between us.

Counsel refused to hear any such conversation on the ground of immaterriality. He asked the witness as to what Judge Stuart said when he (the Recorder) charged him with having got a *nol. pros.* in Cosgrove's case?

Witness replied—I do not remember his language; he was very much confused, indeed, when I went and charged him with this; I do not know that he said one word; I told him what I had ascertained and what he had told me; I was not angry; I had a different feeling entirely; it might have been ten days or a fortnight previous to the finding of this indictment against Stuart, that I first learned anything about its being in contemplation; I have no recollection of ever holding a conversation on the subject of Cosgrove's indictment with Judge Stuart down to that time; I saw him at the foot of the stairs; the relations between Judge Stuart and myself were very friendly; that he can testify to as well as I; I should think that this "Hal Burtis" was first spoken of as a messenger to Boston a day or two before he went there; I do not know who first suggested him; at the time Burtis was thus employed Frinck was a client of mine, and has been for seven or eight years; I did not procure Frinck to become bail for Cosgrove; a chattel mortgage, I believe, was given him by Mrs. Duval to become security; the goods—furniture—were worth, I believe, but a trifling amount; my only knowledge as to that was derived from the statement of Frinck; some passed between Mr. Frinck and Mrs. Connolly to the amount of $1,000, but Frinck, I think, gave her a note for it; I did not consider that money as a deposit; Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, came to the Recorder's office to see Mrs. Connolly, and either Burtis and Mrs. C. were there when he came, or they came in afterwards; there were no others present at our interview, but Burtis, the woman, Mr. Hall, and I; Mr. Hall gave a note to Mrs. Cosgrove to induce Cosgrove to come on here from Boston; an appointment had been previously made, I think, for that meeting in the Recorder's office; she had been seen in town that day; I think that within an hour after some one said, Mrs. Connolly had been seen in town she came into my office, she had been sent for; I think that after hearing the woman was in town an hour did not elapse until the arrangement for the interview in the Recorder's office had been made, and the meeting took place; I do not know who furnished Burtis with the money to go to Boston; I know I did not, and I never heard that any had been furnished. I knew of Burtis' return from Boston; I cannot tell when I next saw him; it was shortly after at my office; I believe I then sent him over to Mr. Hall to report the result of his mission to him; I think I saw the woman once after that; I am not positive that I have; I was once sent for to meet her, by Mr. Hall, but I could not go at that time; my impression is that I have not seen her since the interview I have mentioned; I do not think the bail for Cosgrove was taken in Stuart's house; I think the amount was settled there, but I do not believe I was present when bail was taken; my recollection is that the indictment had not been found when the bail was given; it is very likely that I saw the District Attorney to get the bail reduced; if the bail was given after indictment, I have no doubt that I did call on the District Attorney for the purpose of getting it reduced; I never told Frinck that I had obtained a promise from Judge Stuart not to enter a *nolle prosequi* till I had got the fee; I will explain that afterwards; I heard that Burtis and Cosgrove were acquainted, but I had no personal knowledge of it; when Madame Duval and Burtis met at my office, it was evident they were acquainted; I think that at the interview at which Mr. Hall and the woman were present Burtis said he knew where Connolly was; I do not know who procured Burtis to attend upon that occasion; he seemed to be there as an escort to the woman; I do not know that Officer Woolridge, who is a special officer attached to my Court, had brought him there; I had not heard at the time of this interview that Hal Burtis and two others, Fish and Edgar were charged with the commission of any crime; I had heard that Fish and Burtis were charged with some crime, the nature of which I do not know, and which had been committed, not in Boston, I think, though in the State of Massachusetts. I had heard that Fish and Mrs. Duval were acquainted, or connected, but I did not know that Fish was married to a sister of Mrs. Duval; I had been engaged by Fish about ten years ago to defend him in a criminal case, and about three years since was engaged in an action on a promissory note in which Fish and Brown were parties; I only know Fish as I know any man whom I have defended; I have no acquaintance with him privately.

On the reexamination by Mr. Cutting,

The witness explained what passed between himself and Judge Stuart, as he had said he would do, in order to show how Judge Stuart may have been led into certain mistakes in regard to what he did say. At the time, he said, of the interview that I had at the foot of the stairs with Judge Stuart, when he informed me that there had been nothing done with Cosgrove's case, and that there should be nothing done with it, I made (this remark to him: that he Cosgrove was not only a thief, but a thief of that kind that he would cheat his own counsel, and that he deserved no indulgence whatever. That is the substance of it. I also spoke of his having forfeited his bail.

The witness was asked a variety of other questions, but no further evidence was given by him which appeared to affect the case, pro or con.

EVIDENCE OF THE "CONFIDENTIAL OFFICER."—HIS MEMORANDUM—HIS RECOLLECTION.

Wm. A. Elder was called and sworn.

Mr. Stoughton objected to the introduction of this witness, because his evidence was meant to be corroborative of the testimony which was yet to be elicited from the principal witness.

The objection was overruled, and the matter being discretionary with the Judge, no exception was taken.

Mr. Cutting commenced with the examination. The leading points in the witness' testimony would seem to be confined to the following statements; I think I know Mrs. Connolly; I did not know her by that name until I was detailed to the Court of Sessions; I [illegible] Court of Sessions;

[illegible]

The transactions in Corn, like those of the preceding week, have been moderately large but steady. Yesterday's sales of Western Mixed were at 93½c.@94½c. ℔ bushel, which is a slight advance of ½c. ℔ bushel over our last week's closing quotations.

[illegible] with free purchases for export to Europe. The closing sales were at $1 28.

[illegible] experienced a large decline, amounting to about 10c. ℔ bushel, closing at $1 18@$1 22. Local distillers do not buy largely, but considerable purchases have been made for neighboring cities.

Oats have advanced 3c. ℔ bushel, with reduced stock, there being but a small supply of prime on hand.

Cotton has advanced ⅛c. to ¼c. ℔ ℔, with a light business for the week.

[illegible] there has been a decline of 1c.@1½c. ℔ ℔ on Domestic, and of 2c. on Foreign, resulting from the stringency in the Money Market.

Pork is quite active, with no material change in prices. There have been some speculative sales for future delivery, and several purchases, understood to be for the French Government. The transactions in Lard have been heavy, with closing prices a shade better than one week since. The supply of Salt Beef is considerably increased, with a fair demand, but still with a decline of 50c. ℔ bbl. on some qualities.

Butter is very firm, with a rise of 2c.@3c. ℔ ℔ on State, and 1c. ℔ ℔ on Western, and closing with an upward tendency. The receipts are not equal to the demand. Country dealers and the farmers themselves are keeping back large amounts, in hopes of higher prices in the future.

In Groceries the trade had been lively, with former prices well sustained.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

A Walk and Talk in the Produce Markets.

As we are daily visiting the markets in the various parts of the City, to watch and report the transactions in farm produce, we often wish the whole army of our agricultural readers could go around with us in one of these excursions. We imagine they would gather observations enough in a day to keep them thinking and acting for a year. Let us suppose, kind reader, that you go with us to-day on a market ramble. We will act as guide if you promise not to get impatient when we stop now and then to lecture a little. Well, here we are, on the west side of Washington Market. Let us look at these barrels, bins, and boxes of

POTATOES.

We find one kind selling for $3 ℔ bbl., another kind at $1, another at $1 12, and so on up to $1 75 and $2 ℔ bbl. The chief cause of this difference in price is found in the variety. All kinds of potatoes require nearly the same cultivation. One farmer has selected the best variety for seed, and he is here to-day receiving [illegible] ℔ bbl., which gives him a profit of fifty or sixty dollars on the hundred barrels raised this year. Another planted an inferior kind for seed, simply because he happened to have them on hand, or could get them a little cheaper. His hundred barrels brings him in $100 to $112 50, leaving a profit of—well, it is not worth mentioning. So much for economy in seed. But as we have a large market before us, let us leave the potatoes and go on to the

TURNIPS.

Here are Russia or Ruta Bagas, at 87c.@$1 12 ℔ barrel, and White Turnips at 62c.@75c. The latter cost rather the most to raise them, but the producer thinks the old-fashioned White Turnips that he has grown [illegible] for a dozen years are good enough for him. He does not like these new-fangled roots with foreign names. They are something introduced by the agricultural papers, whose editors know [illegible]. No, he don't want your "Russias," nor your "Swedes." So he carts in his hundred barrels of Whites to the market and gets for them [illegible], while his neighbor brings the same amount of Russias, produced with less labor, and carries home [illegible] more. So much for want of "Book knowledge." Let us go next to the

CABBAGES.

How much did you pay per hundred for this lot, Mr. Market-man? "Three dollars." And how much per hundred for these? "One dollar." The former are a fine variety, raised from carefully selected seed, were set out early in well manured ground, and have each grown almost to the size of a peck measure, and many of them would fill a half bushel. The latter were from hap-hazard seed, and were set late on a soil wanting a few loads of some cheap fertilizer. A hundred of each kind occupied the same amount of surface, and involved the same amount of labor in setting, hoeing and gathering. One kind just pays cartage to market, the other yields a handsome profit. So much for carelessness. Let us next go to those monstrous heaps of

ONIONS.

For those white ones the dealer pays $1 75 ℔ barrel; for the Reds only $1 37@$1 50. Why do not more people raise white Onions? Here are a few barrels of

SQUASHES.

[illegible] ℔ barrel, while the common varieties are hardly salable at any price. The only difference in the cost of raising is a little more trouble and a few cents expense to get the seed of the former. "A word to the wise, &c." We have now come to the

APPLES.

And what mountain masses of them there are! Here are Newtown Pippins at [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Fall Pippins and Twenty Ounce Apples at [illegible]; Spitzenbergs, Baldwins and R. I. Greenings at [illegible], with a long list of others at [illegible], and a still larger lot of others at [illegible], which must leave very little to the producer after deducting 12c. for the barrel and the expense of gathering and transportation. If the trees bearing these "common" apples had been grafted a little time since, at a cost of [illegible] per tree, all these common apples would be here as Pippins or Spitzenbergs or other choice varieties, which sell for double and treble the money. A tree bearing good fruit occupies no more ground, and requires no more care than one yielding fruit of inferior quality. Why, then, are a majority of the apples raised only "common"? [illegible] We bespeak extra work for the "grafters" and "inoculators" for a year to come. A chiefling will soon change [illegible] apple trees to bearers of Golden Pippins. But here are some

PEARS.

These [illegible] sell at almost any price you may ask. [illegible] sold at $15 a barrel last week, and one dealer told us he paid $18 for a barrel. [illegible] We have yet to see the [illegible] cents each not the scions, which you can readily pro[illegible]

[illegible] come from a collection of [illegible]. And, by the way, [illegible] at $15 ℔ bbl.? As we are here, let us look at this lot of

BUTTER.

This seller obtains all his supplies from —— County. The first row of tubs was purchased at 28c.@31c. ℔ ℔, and this sells as low as 24c.@25c., and for good reasons. The first tub of the latter lot does not cut "clean"—there is a bit of dirt here and another there, and it has a "bad look." The second tub is "watery"—the maker had weak or lazy arms, or did not know how to use them. The third is too salt. The fourth too fresh. The fifth is salted in spots. The sixth is not worked clean from buttermilk, and has already ceased to be "sweet." And so on through a long row of tubs. The want of a little care, or knowledge, has reduced the market value one-tenth or more, which just about takes away all the profits. We will to-day only step into one more division of the market where they buy and sell

POULTRY.

This dealer pays the raisers for Spring Chickens 25 cents to 30 cents each, and for full-grown fowls 37½ cents to 50 cents each, and even finds it difficult to get a supply at these prices. Would it not be a good policy for farmers near by to bring in their poultry now and not wait for the holidays, when everybody and his wife will come to market, and when the cold weather will allow of large supplies by railroad from the far west, and from north and south? If this were done, good prices would be more uniform; the consumer would be better supplied at all seasons, and the producers would, on the whole, get better paid. And, by the way, with fresh eggs above 15 cents ℔ dozen all the year, and often—as now—fully two shillings ℔ dozen, and with an average price of 31 cents each for Spring Chickens, and grown fowls at 40 to 50 cents each, is there yet any danger from the "hen fever?" We think the egg and chicken business not likely to be overdone yet awhile. We will leave a continuance of our market tour till some other day.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 ℔s. on each 100 ℔s. of live weight; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $1 06 ℔ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 25 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ℔ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,059, against 4,240 the preceding week, being a decrease of 181 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ¼c.@½c. higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

First quality, 9½c.@10½c. Extras, 11c.
Medium quality, 8¾c.@9¼c.
Poor quality, 8c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 7½c.
General selling price, 9c.
Average of sales about 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st	2,199	At Chamberlin's	635
At Browning's	690	At O'Brien's	535

Total for the week ending to-day	4,059
Total receipts last week at the four yards	4,240
Decrease at the above yards	181
Sales reported at Bergen	400
Left over from last week	50
Total reported for the week	4,509

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	649	From New-Jersey	66
From Illinois	342	From New-York	671
From Kentucky	192	From Indiana	202
From Michigan	82	From Pennsylvania	00
From Texas	60	From Connecticut	64
By Erie Railroad	310	By Harlem Railroad	282
By Hudson River R. R.	713	On Foot	150
By Huds'n River Boats	430		

Of the 2,199 at Forty-fourth-street, 24 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 2,175 in the yards for to-day's market.

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1. (45 weeks)	90,845
Average weekly receipts this year	2,019
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day	2,199
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,617
Average weekly sales for the year ending Oct. 1, 1855	2,020
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854	2,316

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We make the average sales ½c. higher than last week, though giving but ¼c. to ½c. advance. Better weights were generally allowed by purchasers. Several sellers and buyers put the price on a par with last week; others estimate ¼c. to 1c. advance, while others thought the market not quite as firm. These were probably all right. The best and the poorest beeves sold ½c. to 1c. higher; good cattle were about the same, while ordinary generally sold no better, and in some instances lower.

We saw no droves of extra quality, and few scalawags. Bones were in the ascendant, there being many large oxen with prominent "points" not well covered. There is still a scarcity of tip-top droves.

The sales were quite brisk early in the day, but fell off at mid-day. There was a partial recovery towards evening, though a number of low sales were made.

The weather to-day, a cool Indian Summer, could scarcely have been better. Providence appears still to smile upon the Sabbath-keeping change of the market day from Monday to Wednesday. Nearly every Monday of the present year has been stormy, while about 40 out of 45 Wednesdays have been pleasant. But we shall, doubtless, have stormy days soon, and ALLERTON is doing just the thing needed to make them comfortable, as he has commenced putting roofs over the yards. He says he shall cover the fifteen new yards this Fall, and probably the remaining twenty-seven next season. He would, doubtless, find it to pay to cover them all as soon as possible. Owners can well afford to give double yardage if this is done, for their cattle would look five dollars better on rainy days, and the pleasantness and comfort of the multitude compelled to visit Forty-fourth-street would be greatly promoted.

The drovers have very just cause of complaint against the railroads, in that they have raised their charges on cattle without giving previous notice. Several owners started from Kentucky and other parts of the West with money to pay the former freight charges, but, to their surprise, found these charges on single droves, from Cincinnati to this City, several hundred dollars higher than two or three weeks since. They beg us to say to the managers, in their behalf, "We do not complain of your charges; you must consult your own interests in arranging them; but by all means advertise any advance beforehand in the TIMES, which very many of us depend upon for such information. If we know before we start what we are to pay, we can calculate whether to start or not, and also what we can pay for cattle at home."

The present charge ℔ car from Dunkirk to Buffalo is $36 by the Erie Railroad, $105 by the New-York Central. We are informed that the charge from Dunkirk via New-York Central is $105 ℔ car, and that the $6 dues from Dunkirk to Buffalo are abandoned so where cattle come through to New-York, but not on those sold at Albany. This equalizes the advantages of the two routes, as formerly drovers preferred to come by Albany and take the chance of a good market there, or Boston and elsewhere. The present charge by car from Cincinnati to Buffalo is $60.

If the above information, furnished by a number of drovers, is incorrect, the officers of the railroads will oblige all parties by giving us due notice. We aim to make the TIMES a leading source of reliable information to the owners of cattle and drovers in the West, and any information touching this branch of business, if published in the TIMES, will reach the great mass of such persons.

It may not be generally known, that thousands of cattle are yearly purchased in Western New-York,—in Cattaraugus, Chautauque and other counties,—and driven to Chester County, Pennsylvania, where they are grazed and fed from three to twelve months, when a part are sold in Philadelphia, and a part brought to this City. The distance across the country is about 350 miles, and the whole cost of driving about $3 per head. A single firm, CROWLEY & ALLEN, have taken full 600 cattle over this route during the past six weeks.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, &c., see the following table giving the names of the owners and sellers of the principal droves. These tables and the notes following are generally gathered from a personal inspection of each of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
1	92	Ohio	S. Woodruff	Mead & Holcomb.
2	104	Illinois	Jno. T. Alexander	Ulrey.
3	109	Kentucky	Jas. T. Ware	U. G. Teed.
4	30	Illinois	G. W. Reid	Barney Barkman.
5	64	Conn	L. & H. Beers	Owners.
6	58	Illinois	Wm. M. Scott	Owners.
7	76	Ohio	Felix Reber	Mead & Holcomb.
8	82	Michigan	Gilchrist & Burch	Geo. A. Tuttle.
9	45	Ohio	A. Milestone	J. Gilchrist.
10	100	N. York	Several Owners	Owners.
11	17	N. York	P. F. Carey	Owner.
12	43	N. York	Rohrer & Westheimer	Owners.
13	87	N. York	VanWyck & Sheek	Phillips & Smith.
14	43	N. York	Crowley & Allen	Owners.
15	101	Indiana	J. W. Creamer	Daniel Barnes.
16	60	Ohio	Bills & Howard	Geo. Ayrault.
17	88	Kentucky	Goff & Cunningham	J. A. Merritt.
18	101	Ohio	Wm. Hayes	Thos. Wheeler.
19	101	Indiana	McCollum & Co.	S. Sherman.
20	34	Ohio	—Haight	Henry Hurd.
21	62	Illinois	Henry Fair	D. L. Belden.
22	66	N. York	McElwee & Sher'n	Owners.
24	22	N. York	Several Owners	Owners.
25	25	Conn	Swift and others	Owners.
26	29	N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
27	42	N. York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
7*	75	Ohio	Christopher & Co.	J. H. Williams.
8*	70	Ohio	W. F. Owens	W. H. Gurney.
9*	101	Ohio	J. H. Mouser	Culver, Hurd & Co.
13*	45	N. York	E. Kelly	Owner.

*Sold from the New-York Yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1.—WOODRUFF owner, MEAD & HOLCOMB salesmen; good Beeves, 500 to 700 ℔s., average 625 ℔s., and selling at 8¾c.@10c. The same sellers disposed of 90 Westchester County (N. Y.) cattle, at $60@$80 each, estimated at 8c.@10c.

No. 2—JNO. T. ALEXANDER owner, ULREY salesman; gathered in Morgan County; fair to medium quality; selling at 8½c.@10c.; average 9c.

No. 3—J. T. WARE owner, TEED salesman; gathered in Boyle County, Ky.; medium quality; selling at 9¼c.@9¾c. Fifty-five of this lot weighed 1,500 ℔s. each, at home, and fifty-four averaged 1,400 ℔s. Put on cars at Cynthiana, cost $18 ℔ car to Cincinnati, and $100 ℔ car to Buffalo.

No. 4—G. W. REID owner, BARNEY BARKMAN salesman; common cattle from Sangamon County, Ill.; selling at 8½c.@9c., some of the best at 9½c.

No. 5—L. & H. BEERS owners and sellers; gathered in Newtown, Fairfield County, Conn.; heavy oxen in medium flesh; selling at 8½c.@9½c.

No. 9—A. MILESTONE owner, J. GILCHRIST salesman; very good Beeves; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 12—A very fair lot from Genesee County; bought in Albany by ROHRER and WESTHEIMER, owners and sellers; 600 to 850 ℔s.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 13—VAN WYCK & SHEEK owners, PHILLIPS & SMITH salesmen; large cattle from Dutchess County, not very fat generally, 500 to 950 ℔s., average full 750 ℔s., selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 14—CROWLEY & ALLEN owners and sellers; gathered in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; quite even in weight at 625 ℔s., and superior in quality to the generality of droves sent here from that region.

No. 15—J. W. CREAMER owner, D. BARNES salesman; a mixed lot gathered in Tippecanoe County, Ill.; average weight 600 ℔s.

No. 16—Two lots, BILLS and HOWARD owners, GEO. AYRAULT salesman; very nice steers, of medium size and in excellent flesh. Such animals make fine eating, and few sold higher in the market. AYRAULT might well consider that the market had gone up 1c. to-day.

No. 17—GOFF & CUNNINGHAM owners, J. A. MERRITT salesman; ordinary to fair bullocks from Clarke County, Ind.; selling at 9c.@9½c. They were driven 160 miles to Cincinnati; thence by cars to Buffalo, at $100 ℔ car; and to New-York by N. Y. Central R. R., at $95 ℔ car. Whole cost from home, $15, and about $5 more for commissions, yard, &c., makes them stand the owner in $18 each, above the home cost.

No. 18—WM. HAYES, owner, T. WHEELER, salesman; a superior quality, such as Mr. HAYES usually sends here. They were fed by THOS. LINDSEY, in Fayette County; weight at home, 1,500 ℔s.; generally even, though varying from 650 to 900 ℔s.; selling at 10c.

No. 19—MCCOLLUM & Co., from Fayette County, owners and feeders, S. SHERMAN, salesman; in fair flesh; small, average live weight at home, 1,238 ℔s.; commenced selling at 9c.@10c., though they probably cleared out below 9½c.

No. 20—Rather mixed quality; selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 21—HENRY FAIR, owner and feeder, D. L. BELDEN, salesman; 550 to 750 ℔s.; medium quality, though in fair flesh; first 30 sold at 9c.@10c.

No. 26—W. W. HOAG owner and salesman; medium quality, gathered in Dutchess County; all sold at 9c.@10c.

No. 27—J. C. HOAG owner and salesman; mixed quality, with a number of very superior Beeves, gathered in Dutchess County. One pair sold to LALOR, of Centre Market, at $220, estimated at a trifle over 10c. HAWES, of Fulton Market, took 7 at $100 each, estimated at about 10c.

No. 7*—CHRISTOPHER & Co. owners, J. H. WILLIAMS salesman; very good Bullocks, from Madison County, Ohio; 600 to 850 ℔s.; average 750 ℔s.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 8*—W. T. OWENS owner, W. H. GURNEY salesman; fed by E. W. GWYNN, of Franklin County; 550 to 750 ℔s.; average 650; first half were sold at full 9¾c.

No. 9* (a part in 10*)—J. H. MOUSER owner, CULVER, HURD & Co. salesmen; fed by JAMES JONES, of Fayette County, Ohio; mixed quality, with a number of superior Bullocks; 600 to 1,200 ℔s.; average live weight at home 1,500 ℔s.; selling at 9½c.@10c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$80.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	39	At Chamberlin's	65
At Browning's	42	At O'Brien's	76

Total of Cows and Calves for the week	212
Last week	232
Decrease	20

We have the same number present as two weeks ago.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, no change from a few weeks past.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70. Good Cows are in demand at full prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; extra, $60.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $30@$50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	378	At Chamberlin's	112
At Browning's	44	At O'Brien's	80

Total receipts of Calves for the week	614
Last week	520
Decrease	6

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@6½c. Stock very inferior. Good Calves would sell well, if on hand.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c., extras 7c.; very good demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals, all extra quality, sold at 6½c.@7½c.; one calf at 7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	1,928	At Chamberlin's	7,580
At Browning's	5,745		

Total this week	15,253
Total last week	14,387
Increase this week	866

The demand for Sheep is still unsupplied, and prices are firm.

At ALLERTON'S Sheep and Lambs are reported in a little better demand. Stock left on hand small. Prices of Sheep advanced fully 25c. ℔ head. Lambs about the same as last week.

At BROWNING'S Sheep and Lambs are reported as in excellent demand. On Saturday evening every animal was cleared out. About 1,800 on hand this morning, including about 300 not reported above. Quality only middling, mostly from New-York and New-Jersey.

H. C. KENT, Clerk at CHAMBERLIN'S, reports prices unchanged from last week.

SALES DURING THE WEEK [illegible]

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at [illegible]:

3,000 Sheep and Lambs at $1 50 to $5.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.			Sheep and Lambs.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market good, quality middling.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by HUME & BALDWIN, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.			Sheep and Lambs.	
218	[illegible]	[illegible]	125	[illegible]
62	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	[illegible]
73	200	25	86	200 00
48	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	[illegible]
56	144	00	40	112 00
148	[illegible]	[illegible]	43	90 67
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	121	[illegible]

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ℔ ℔, gross or live weight. Sold from wagons. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DONNAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-fourth-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 652; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,520; by Hudson River boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 18. Total, 2,190.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6½c.@7c., gross weight.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them at an expense of 65 cents per day, until sold. The sales below are not a tithe of all sold in the City; but being leading sales stables, they are quoted as a general indication of the market.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 118 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 70 Horses, with sales for the week of 17.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 60 on hand, and sales during the week—.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 33 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 35 on hand; sales and exchange during the week, 30. Market for work horses improved. A trotting horse at these stables owned by CHAS. B. LANGWORTHY, of Chenango County, sold for $850.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 150 Twenty-fourth-street, report on hand 27; sales and exchanges during the week, 11.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

The Dry Goods business of the past week has been of so tame and uniform a character as to present no features calling for a general notice. The transactions have been quite limited, while factors have shown a growing eagerness to sell,—thereby contributing to the previously mentioned weakness and irregularity in prices, so that nearly all descriptions of goods can now be had on decidedly easier terms than at an earlier period in the season. This, however, seems to possess no attraction for buyers—these refraining from purchasing beyond the limit of their immediate necessities, as they are reluctant to speculate, in view of a future of unusual uncertainty.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are becoming plentier, and, as the demand is limited, prices are tending downwards. Small sales of Cotton Flannels, Denims, and Drills, are being effected, at about former rates—but large lots would hardly command as much. Duck is abundant, but is in fair request, at steady figures. Ginghams, Lawns, and Nankins remain as last noticed. Osnaburgs are mostly held above the views of purchasers, and are inactive. Printing Cloths are sparingly inquired for, and are somewhat infirm. Prints are dull and drooping, in the absence of any thing like an active demand. Stripes and Ticks rule quiet and languid.

Woolens are in very limited request, and are heavy in price. We have heard of only a light business in Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins and Flannels, at rates rather easier for the purchaser. Jeans and Linens are scarcely noticed, while being pretty freely offered at about previous figures. Muslin de laines seem in slack demand, but are held with more firmness than almost any other kind of woolen fabrics. Satinets are partially neglected, and are on the decline. Slight concessions in prices of the principal styles of Shawls keep these in some favor with buyers. Tweeds are dull and heavy, as before quoted.

Foreign productions are also inactive and depressed, with scarcely enough selling to make a market, though the movements are sufficient to show the great weakness of prices. Factors are eager to clear off their surplus stocks, but are unable to do so unless at rates which they generally regard as being too low. Hence, there is but little progress made in distributing old stock, while the imports of fresh goods are tolerably large, and rendering the position of factors uncomfortable, while helping to turn the market still more in favor of buyers.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady at $7 87½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BRICKS—The demand is moderate, and prices are unchanged.

CANDLES—Remain as last noticed.

COAL—Is likewise unaltered.

COFFEE—Is less active, but rules firm, with sales since our last of only 500 packages Java at 13¼c.@14¼c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.; and 200 Rio at 9⅞c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Is rather more sought after, and now brings 29c.@33c. for new Sheathing; 26c. for Yellow do., 24½c.@25½c. for Old do.; 30c. for Bolts and Braziers; 28c.@29c. for American Ingot; and 25c. for Chili Pig, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—In the absence of the steamer's news, the demand is without vigor, at prices within our range, to which factors stiffly adhere. The week's sales amount to about 6,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Middling	9¼	9¼	9½	9½
Middling Fair	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛	10⅜
Fair	10	10	10½	11

FEATHERS—Are rare and needed at full rates.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply, though rather quiet, they appear firm at $3 50@$3 87½ ℔ cwt. Large Mackerel are less inquired for and are easily obtained to more than the extent of the wants of buyers, at $22 for No. 1, $13 50 for No. 2, and $7 50@$7 75 for No. 3, ℔ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in Small Mackerel, pickled Salmon, or in Shad. Pickled Herring are retailing, mostly at $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ bbl. A limited inquiry prevails for Smoked Herring at 35c.@37½c. for Scaled, and 25c.@27½c. for No. 1, ℔ box. The pressure in the Money market injuriously affects the trade in all kinds of Fish.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in fair request for home use, and moderate demand for export at essentially unchanged rates. The receipts are not very heavy, and receivers evince more confidence. Speculators are not so active. The sales since our last embrace about 15,000 bbls. here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 75 @$8 81¼
Straight State	8 81¼@ 8 87½
Favorite and Extra State	8 87½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	8 87½@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 12½@10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 25

Canadian is dull and heavy, with sales of only 700 bbls. superfine to best extra at $9@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Southern remains quiet, but is otherwise unaltered, the transactions since our last including only 1,500 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra at $9 87½@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and now worth but $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered and with a slightly improved demand, prices have acquired greater firmness and buoyancy. The sales since our last amount to about 33,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 20; Western White (nominally) at $2 10@$2 20; do. Red, part at $1 95@$1 96; Southern White (nominally) at $2 20@$2 30, and do. Red part at $2@$2 10—the latter rate for a choice lot—℔ bushel. Rye is salable and firm. 10,500 bushels brought $1 20@$1 23 for inferior to prime, ℔ bushel. Barley is more abundant and is much cheaper. The sales since our last include 7,000 bushels at from $1 18@$1 20, the latter rate, with short time, ℔ bushel. Oats remain in light supply and moderate demand at 50c.@52c. for Western, and 47c.@49c. for State, ℔ bushel. Beans and Peas are without any important change. Corn is in good demand at strengthening rates, with rather less arriving, especially of desirable parcels. The sales since our last comprise about 54,000 bushels Western Mixed, in store, afloat, and delivered, at from 94c.@94½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 600 bales River have been sold at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—There is still much firmness, but no animation, in this branch of business.

HIDES—Continue scarce, and being held above the views of buyers, are very quiet.

HOPS—New are coming forward more freely, but are not in very active demand, and can be had at 10c.@14c. ℔ ℔. Old, neglected.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy at [illegible] usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are without material change.

LATHS—Eastern are less abundant, and are still worth $1 80 ℔ thousand, with a moderate inquiry thereat.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is not so active. [illegible] Prices are very firm [illegible] No change in [illegible]

LEAD—[illegible] remains quiet and languid at yesterday's figures.

LIME—Rockland is still quoted at 90c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl., with a limited business.

LUMBER—The demand is less active, but prices were essentially unaltered. The stock—though not a heavy one—is quite adequate to the wants of purchasers.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, and is steady in price.

NAILS—Sell pretty freely at full rates.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are about the same. Spirits Turpentine is in slack demand at 45c.@46c. ℔ gallon—unsatisfactory prices to most factors.

OIL-CAKE—City thin Oblong is quoted at $40@$44 ℔ ton, with a light stock and demand.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain as before reported. Linseed is selling only in small lots at 95c.@96c. ℔ gallon. The supply is on the increase. Lard Oil is moderately inquired for and is steady.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Nov. 12.—(For the week.)—Sperm—An unusual activity has sprung up since our last, and prices have considerably advanced. The transactions include sales of 2,300 bbls. at $1 80 ℔ gallon, and 750 do. at $1 81, the market closing very firm, with an upward tendency. In Fairhaven we notice sales of 200 bbls. at $1 75, and 2,393 do. at $1 70 ℔ gallon. A part of the oil purchased in this market and Fairhaven is understood for export to Europe.

WHALE—Remains quiet, the only transaction we know of is a sale of 250 bbls. at 61c.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good demand, and sales of 53,000 ℔s. Ochotsk made at 53c. Also 13,000 do. Arctic at 55c. In Fairhaven 15,000 ℔s. Ochotsk at 50c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Nov. 12, 1855:

	Bbls. sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
Previously	64,066	161,375	2,000,700
From Jan. 1 to date	64,066	161,375	2,000,700
Same time last year	70,059	312,583	3,424,500

PROVISIONS—Pork is still in fair demand and is firm, with sales since our last of 650 bbls. at $22 50@$22 62½ for Mess; $20 75@$21 25 for Prime Mess; and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. For shipment to France, we have heard of sales, within a few days, of about 2,000 bbls. Prime Mess at our quotations. Dressed Hogs are unaltered. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, but firm. Lard is salable and buoyant, the transactions consisting of 750 bbls. and tcs. at 12c.@12½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 400 bbls. at from $8 50@$9 50 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy with small sales of old and new, at from $20@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $15@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 21c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime and choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9½c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, with an increasing supply, and sales for the day of only 165 tcs. at $5@$5 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—There is some disagreement about prices, which obstructs business. The sales since our last have been light at about former figures.

SEEDS—Are inactive at old quotations.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile were taken at previous rates.

SPICES—Are essentially unaltered in demand and value.

SUGARS—Light receipts and a good inquiry give factors the upper hand. Prices are very firm and rising,—having already advanced about ⅛c. ℔ ℔, over those current a week ago. The sales since our last embrace about 450 hhds. Cuba, &c. at 5c.@7c. according to quality, ℔ ℔. Refined sugars are attracting more attention at steady and rather strengthening rates.

TALLOW—Prime is quoted at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ ℔, with light sales.

TEAS—The demand is rather limited, but holders are firm. We quote:

GREEN.

Gunpowder and Imperial—Cantonmade, ℔ ℔, 25c.@35c.; Teapings, common, 27c.@32c.; Teapings, good and fine, 35c.@45c.

Tychoo, Tonkay and Moyune kinds—Cargo to superior, 25c.@37c.; fine, 38c.@45c.; extra fine, 45c.@50c.; curious, 50c.@65c.

Hyson—Twankay kinds, 25c.@37c.; cargo to superior, 28c.@35c.; fine, 34c.@38c.; extra fine, 40c.@45c.; curious, 48c.@60c.

Young Hyson—Canton made, 12c.@25c.; common cargo, 18c.@25c.; sweet and superior, 27c.@35c.; fine, 36c.@40c.; extra fine, 45c.@50c.; curious, 47c.@60c.

Hyson Skin and Twankay—Spurious kinds, 8c.@12c.; common cargo, 10c.@13c.; sweet and superior, 15c.@18c.; fine, 20c.@25c.; extra fine and Hyson kinds, 27c.@30c.

BLACK.

Ankoi Souchong, 17c.@22c.

Congou and Souchong—Common, 18c.@21c.; good and fine, 22c.@28c.; extra fine, 27c.@30c.; choice, 30c.@40c.

Oolongs—Common old and new, 25c.@30c.; superior old and new, 30c.@31c.; fine old and new, 32c.@35c.; extra fine old and new, 34c.@37c.; curious old and new, 38c.@50c.

Powchong, Singapore, 18c.@19c.

Chulan—Common, 21c.@25c.; good and fine, 24c.@28c.

A public sale is announced for Friday. But little business is likely to be transacted privately, until it shall have taken place.

TIN—Is dull and heavy, at rates within our range: Banca, 30½c. ℔ ℔, cash; Straits, 29c., cash; Plates, ½d. X $10 50 ℔ box; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9; Terne, Coke, $8 62½; Terne, Charcoal, $10.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet, but steady. A fair inquiry prevails for manufactured kinds within our range: No. 1, 5's and 8's, 17c.@30c.; Medium, 5's and 8's, 14c.@16c.; Common, 5's and 8's, 10c.@12c.; Common to good 16's, 10c.@12½c.; Twist in kegs, med. No. 1, 18c.@20c.; Twist in kegs, common, 13c.@15c.; Pounds, extra fine, 25c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, 18c.@20c.; Pounds, medium, 14c.@16c.; Pounds, common, 10c.@12c.; Pounds, 32's, 15c.@20c.; Ladies' Twist, 17c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Is scarce, and stiffly held at 56c.@57c. for Arctic; 51c.@52c. for Ochotsk; and 45c.@46c. for South Sea, ℔ ℔. The demand is not very active.

WHISKY—There were 310 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison bought at from 39c.@40c. ℔ gallon—closing heavily and languidly.

WOOL—The stringency in the Money market has exerted an injurious influence upon this branch of business. Manufacturers have evinced very little inclination to purchase at present asking rates, in view of the extreme heaviness and langor in Woolen goods; while dealers have refrained from buying any way freely, anticipating an easier market. Under these circumstances, prices have slightly receded, but the downward tendency has been partially checked, at a decline of not more than 1c.@1½c. ℔ ℔ on domestic, and 1c. ℔ ℔ on foreign Wools—from the rates current for both kinds a week ago; factors generally refuse to make any further concessions. The sales since our last are estimated at only about 130,000 ℔s. of all descriptions, at the reduction in prices, above mentioned. More would, doubtless, have been disposed of, but for the early announcement of an auction sale of over 300,000 ℔s. domestic fleece; 50,000 ℔s. do. pulled, and sundry small lots of South American Wools, for to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 15th inst. It is presumed that this sale will contribute to the establishment of prices of fleece Wools, for the second half of this month.

FREIGHTS—Remained about the same, with rather limited engagements at previous languid rates. The latest charters have been a ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, ⅜d., or if to Havre, 1⅛c.; a bark hence to Liverpool, about 3,000 bbls. Tar, 4s.; one, 200 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,600; a brig (3,300 bbls.) same voyage, $3,000; a ship hence to a port in the North Sea, Cotton, 1c., and Heavy Goods, 50s.; a bark to Vera Cruz for orders, from a port in Honduras to New-York, Mahogany, $12, and Logwood, $6; one, 304 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $3,500; a brig same voyage, 40c. for Sugar, and $4 for Molasses, on deck; a schooner from Minatitlan to New-York, Mahogany, $12; a schooner from Wilmington to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $12, and back to New-York, Logwood, $6; a brig, 307 tons, hence to South Side Cuba and back, $3,250; a schooner, 190 tons, from a port in Maine to North Side Cuba, and back to New-York, $1,600; one, 160 tons, to a Windward West India Island, $900; one from Bahama to New-York, Salt, 15c.; one from Ragged Island to New-Orleans, Salt, 12c., and one to Cienfuegos, Lumber, &c., on private terms.

The New-York Albion.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 14.

This foreign journal continues its vituperation of the official acts of Mr. Justice KANE and of the Attorney General of the United States. In so doing, it is guilty of impertinent interference with the administration of criminal justice in this country, and the longer it perseveres in the same course the more it will embitter whatever there is among us of resentment and of prejudice against the recent acts of the British Government, and will, at the same time, serve rather than injure the American functionaries whom it assails. It may hope, by slander of the courts and law officers of the United States, to create a diversion in favor of the British officers who have violated our law, but it will find itself mistaken. We cannot condescend to argue with it the question how the business of our courts shall be conducted, and whether our judges and prosecuting officers do or do not proceed in a manner satisfactory to the criminals accused, even although these criminals be Englishmen and official agents of their Government.

The *Albion* insists, also, that we shall discuss the character and conduct of the Russian Minister to the United States; as to which, all we now say is, that we shall discuss that very freely whenever it shall be discovered that he has organized a system of recruiting offices in the United States, or has done any other act unworthy of his official position. Nay, we invite the *Albion*, instead of persisting in vague vituperation of the Russian Minister, and in general charges against him, too ridiculous and childish to deserve notice, to keep its eye for any act of his, if he ever perpetrates one, which shall convict him, as the *Albion's* minister before the District Court of New-York or Philadelphia.

The *Albion* also renews its accusation of Mr. MARCY and again imputes to him the moral responsibility of that which Mr. CRAMPTON has done, as the *Albion* admits, and which, as the *Albion* also impliedly admits, would otherwise constitute an aggression on [illegible]

[illegible]

This is the language, persistently and in some degree menacing, with which the [illegible] of this morning [illegible] the [illegible] diplomatic situation between the United States and England. Perhaps it is nothing beyond [illegible] but perhaps, also, [illegible] more serious interpretation, than a [illegible]. The affectation of the TIMES in declining the most absolute words of [illegible] the more remarkable, as in another [illegible] directly in support of the [illegible] the authority of Mr. MARCY. It is not the first time that it has shown itself familiar with what is said or done by the Secretary of State.

On the other hand, however, we do not think that the Cabinet at Washington has adopted, in the question of foreign enlistments, the course attributed to it by the TIMES. It ought, therefore, at least to foresee, that according to the present condition of affairs, this attitude would constitute a rupture. But we do not think that such a possibility enters any more into the calculations than it does into the wishes of the people of the United States.

The TIMES, it is true, has undertaken to prove in another article that a war would be more disastrous to England than to the American Union. The assertion is more than disputable; but once it established, nothing but misfortune could be the result to America. The *Sun*, always ready to throw oil on the fire, examines the position of its antagonist from another point of view. It speaks [illegible] on the morning after a declaration of war, the Russian Baltic fleet [illegible] the seas under the command of American officers, and English [illegible] everywhere checked. As to the British fleet, what could it do or even attempt against the commerce or coasts of the Union?

These arguments,—always [illegible] tending to the eyes of the masses,—constitute at this moment the real danger. The public mind is thereby excited by the double illusion of a false point of national honor and the supposition of an easy victory. With a speculation almost exclusively among the lower ranks of the people, the *Sun* may turn out to be a [illegible] really dangerous. Already it has imagined the project of a monster meeting in the Park to respond to English insolence. With the influence of the [illegible] in the [illegible] mind, and with the fermentations of Know-Nothingism, a demonstration like the one in question would entail consequences as deplorable as they would be unforeseen.

It is in the midst of such a state of public opinion that evidence of the weakness of the New-York Press is brought out. This press does not number in its ranks a single journal which combines sufficient authority among the masses with a lofty intelligence on questions of foreign policy. The lead belongs to the romances of the *Sun* and *Herald*. The *Times* and *Tribune*, which, notwithstanding their frequent errors, are greatly superior, in the end in matters of general politics, are not without the same influence. As to the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*, their influence is confined to too small a circle to have any weight.

The TIMES turns about, from one side to the other. One day it accords all to the Allies, and the next it gives all to Russia, and the greatest part of the [illegible] the Anti-Muscovite vein. It shows by A plus B, that the superiority of France and England over their common adversary will entail upon the latter greater and greater disasters as the war is prolonged. This position, [illegible] [illegible] columns of a New-York Journal. Truth itself loses its value when it comes from a mouth which only accidentally utters it.

Our Troubles with Great Britain—The Central American Question.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12, 1855.

The preparations of our Government for the new state of things [illegible] are somewhat active, both in a diplomatic and naval respect. Dispatches of some moment have been forwarded to our Minister in Nicaragua, Mr. WHEELER. [illegible] intimations have been thrown out that he is himself complicated with our filibusters, and it is understood that he will neglect to obey orders. The [illegible] one which now requires not only skill but [illegible].

Com. PAULDING was brought here by a dispatch from the Government, and has left with his instructions, to proceed to San Juan, with the force [illegible] out for his command at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

He will probably meet, at the trysting-place, a large British naval force, under the command of Admiral FANSHAWE. It once happened, on the occasion of the Prometheus difficulty, that one of our vessels of war was sent to the same place, and there met a vastly superior naval force, but, instead of inviting a combat, it is *Hollins*, our officers accepted and returned British hospitality with frequent and cordial entertainments, thus coming to a good understanding.

It is hoped a good feeling thus prevails at this time.

It is believed here that a British expeditionary force will be at once sent to Greytown from Jamaica, and that the British flag will be hoisted at Punta Arenas, at Fort San Carlos, up the river San Juan, and at Greytown.

If the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is no longer binding upon either party, this will certainly be the case; and I know that this event is here looked at as one of probable occurrence.

But the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is not by us considered as abrogated. It is supposed that the subject is left open to negotiation, upon a new basis—that is, upon new propositions from the United States. As a matter of amity, it ought to be considered by both parties as a treaty in full force, so far as it restrains either party from aggression, or the assertion of exclusive jurisdiction in that quarter.

The United States Government put a certain interpretation upon the Treaty, requiring Great Britain to abandon her pretensions to the Bay Islands and to relinquish, practically and absolutely, her Mosquito Protectorate. This was peremptorily demanded and positively refused. Still, the British Government is willing to comply with the terms of the Treaty, as she has understood, and explained them. If the British Government consider that the treaty is at an end, merely because the [illegible] sent to our interpretation of it, it will be from a disposition to provoke a quarrel, which they can do by taking military possession and establishing civil jurisdiction in Greytown.

It is for our Government,—in case the British Government offers no such provocation as the above movement would imply, to offer to renew the negotiation from a new starting point. The means of adjusting the question are not exhausted, and will be readily found in a proper understanding with the Government of Nicaragua, if any such Government there be.

Medical War in Ohio.

A short time since, says the *Cincinnati Sun*, the Miami Medical School made an attempt to obtain the management of a Marine Hospital, and for that purpose complained to the Government that the boatmen were badly attended at the Commercial Hospital, and were placed in ill-ventilated wards. A Committee of investigation was appointed by Mr. J. W. H. MCLEAN, the agent of the Marine Hospital, and after a thorough examination, they reported yesterday. Messrs. DRS. VATTIER, GEORGE FRIES, ISRAEL S. DODGE, N. B. MARSH, and G. M. [illegible] composed the Committee. Mr. LABOUR made a majority report, supporting the charges against the directors of the Hospital, while the other members made a report from which we extract the following:

"The conclusion forces itself upon our minds, that the ventilation is not as bad as has been represented, and the attendance, medical and otherwise, is far more efficient than has heretofore been brought to bear on most Institutions." And again in another place they say "the house is clean, in good order, and well managed, and that the medical and surgical attendance is most faithful and of the highest order." They show that the mortality is only 9 and a third per cent., comparing favorably with the most favorably known Hospitals of Europe. From the 20th of June to the 25th of October, 134 boatmen were admitted into the Hospital, and of these 12 died. Prof. S. C. BLACKMAN is at present the attending surgeon. Prof. S. G. ARMOR, the attending physician. Dr. E. S. RAE, is the resident physician. Mr. LIND, is the steward at present. The Hospital is divided into nine wards, in which at Nov. 11 there were 124 patients. The report of the majority is in the highest degree favorable.

The following card signed by thirty-two of the boatmen (all in the house) was sent to the Committee of investigation, which we mention in another paragraph.

"We the undersigned boatmen, and patients at U. S. Marines in the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, in justice to the officers and attendants, medical and otherwise of said Hospital, would declare that we have been kindly cared for in every respect, good, sufficient, and timely medical attention, skillful and efficient nurses, with food, such as to quantity and quality, as our situation demands." This needs no comment.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER—BASE DESERTION OF A BABE.—Yesterday morning a female arrived at the Northern Hotel, corner of Broadway and Orange-street, GEORGE CASE, Proprietor, and stated that she expected her husband, who was employed on a propeller on the river, to arrive this morning, and asked for lodging. An apartment was assigned her, and she remained in her room with her infant, a pretty, bright girl only four weeks old, until 2 o'clock last night, when she said that a man of her acquaintance had taken her trunk to his house in Atlantic-street, and that she desired to obtain some clothing from it, she left, since which time nothing has been heard of her. Before leaving the house she gave the babe, which was consequently a heavy dose of laudanum and paregoric, as she said, to quiet it, but as has since been supposed, with a view to cause it to sleep the sleep of death. The deserted little infant, which has been in great agony since, has received good attention.—*Albany Transcript*, 10th.

[illegible]

[illegible] NOV. 15, 1855.

The [illegible] DAILY TIMES is [illegible] for ONE SHILLING a [illegible] Mail Subscribers [illegible]

The [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is [illegible] ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. [illegible] Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one [illegible]

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on [illegible] of every Mail Steamer. Price, in [illegible] six cents for single copies.

[illegible] has a regular circulation of near[illegible] as a medium for business and gen[illegible] is not surpassed by any City journal. [illegible] Cash in Advance.

[illegible] No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek[illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] in reply to anxious inquiries from var[illegible], we take the liberty of stating that [illegible] not now, nor has there been at any time, [illegible] J. WESLEY GREENE connected [illegible] DAILY TIMES Establishment in any [illegible]

[illegible] of Ireland—Information Wanted.

[illegible], C. W., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] If I may judge by the article in the Lon[illegible] Times of the 25th ult., copied into your [illegible] a movement is on foot in New-York for the [illegible] of my native land—Ireland. May I [illegible] you to inclose me the address of any [illegible] with whom I could confidentially com[illegible] and from whom I could derive informa[illegible] to enable me to form a correct judg[illegible] the matter, with the ulterior view of ren[illegible] my assistance and support? Please [illegible] communication as strictly private, and [illegible] likewise be considered confidential.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

We shall be very happy to comply with our correspondent's request. We regard his com[illegible] as "strictly private," and beg, in [illegible] that he will not disclose to any, even of his most intimate friends, the information we [illegible] him in reply.

[illegible] we have pretty good authority for [illegible] that the London Times has discov[illegible] of these curious ornithological speci[illegible] the equine element is rather [illegible] and which are popularly known as [illegible]. Some six or eight weeks since, a [illegible] of Irish gentlemen, who had a good [illegible] on their hands, got together in [illegible] and made [illegible] speeches about the desperate [illegible] of their down-trodden [illegible]. They talked loudly about perfidious [illegible] and expressed a very earnest desire to [illegible] that portion of the habitable earth in the [illegible] a very innocent party,—although [illegible] somewhat belligerent, as that of [illegible] in difficulty is very apt to be. The Herald, of this City, got hold of their pro[illegible]. Now, the *Herald*, as our corres[illegible] probably knows, is an exceedingly en[illegible] newspaper. It used to get a good [illegible] information:—but as it has [illegible] off in this respect within the last [illegible] it atones for this defect by making [illegible] fuss over the small items of [illegible] get hold of. The Irish demonstra[illegible] too strong a temptation to be re[illegible]. Instead of chronicling the facts as [illegible] in their plain, prosaic insignifi[illegible] the *Herald* gave them the benefit of its [illegible]—announcing, with a tremendous [illegible] of capitals and exclamation points, the [illegible] of a tremendous Irish force for the [illegible] and redemption of Ireland,—and [illegible] an anxious universe to be prepared for the awful catastrophe so near at hand.

The London *Times* is a prodigious news[illegible] but it is subject to *fits*. It has spasms, [illegible] of indignation and alarm [illegible] and lets off the most alarm[illegible] while under their influence. It [illegible] affects to regard the *Herald* as the [illegible] of American sentiment, and [illegible] from its columns when it attempts to do us damage. This Irish invasion business was a [illegible] for the *Times*. It copied the whole story, with all its exaggerations, from the *Herald*, pretended to regard the thing as solemn truth, and has been ringing the changes on the subject ever since.

This is the origin of the rumor, to which the *Times* has given currency and consequence, of an intended invasion of Ireland from the United States. It is one of the ordinary ro[illegible] of the *Herald*. That elaborately en[illegible] sheet is full of them every day; but nobody attaches any importance to them, or ever [illegible] of getting excited about them, except when they are copied into some other jour[illegible] gives them fresh importance. The *Herald* will very probably announce to-morrow that [illegible] has sealed orders to de[illegible] the British fleet before Greytown, bom[illegible] there is left of that place, capture the [illegible] and then set sail for London. [illegible] in that paper would ex[illegible] and still less alarm; but if it should happen to be copied into the London *Times* or some other influential journal, it would seem to be quite a different affair.

QUEEN VICTORIA need not have the slightest [illegible] about an invasion of Ireland by the Irish [illegible] this country. Most of those who are here [illegible] enough to do to take care of themselves. Those who are prosperous do not care to hazard their happiness by embarking in any [illegible]; and those who are still de[illegible] have troubles enough of their own to occupy their thoughts. There are a few [illegible] among them, who are con[illegible] to arouse the old hatreds [illegible] at home, and to [illegible] against England, [illegible] are rapidly losing their influ[illegible] over their own countrymen.

[illegible] that our Canad[illegible] will not only find the opportunity [illegible] to free Ireland from English rule.

Our Relations with England.

The [illegible] which we copy this morning from the Washington *Union*, in regard to our rela[illegible] with England, will have a tendency to restore the public quiet, which had been a little disturbed by the dispatch of a British [illegible] London press upon that fact.

We have private advices from Washington, from intelligent and reliable sources, to the same effect. Our special dispatch, published in another column, is explicit and reliable on this subject. We are confident that while Gov. MARCY retains the direction of our foreign affairs, nothing will be done, or permitted, that shall rashly interfere with the preservation of peaceful relations.

Specie Payments and the War.

The apprehension of a general suspension of specie payments, in consequence of the war, though hardly justified by any steps as yet taken in that direction, is not wholly without foundation. It is the natural tendency of a war, carried on in a distant country, to produce that result;—and the mode in which it operates to that end is easy of explanation. It commences in specie-paying times; that is, when banks, or the government, can supply all holders of their obligations who want hard money instead of paper securities. The troops embark, arrive, fight. Enormous expenditures follow, and consumptions of provisions, tools, equipments, warlike stores, &c. For large portions of these, specie is paid *outside of* the warring nation, viz: for payment of troops, hiring foreign transports, buying provisions and stores abroad. The specie thus expended is in a great measure hoarded, or, at best, handed over to foreigners.

Accordingly, after a longer or shorter duration of the war, the amount of specie in the fighting country becomes reduced below its proper proportion to the amount of paper in circulation. And this results by an operation as sure as the caustic action of a fire, in a suspension of specie payments, for the very plain reason that the specie is gone; and what is not in hand cannot be paid out. Of the French and English specie and bullion, an enormous portion is now actually in Turkey, Asia, Southern Russia, Southern Europe, and with American ship owners in the adjacent waters; which is a very sufficient reason why it cannot be paid out for notes over the counters of the Bank of France and the Bank of England. A very large further portion has gone into the hands of operatives and farmers at home, who hold on to it and keep it out of the regular business circulation.

Now, when this depleting process has gone on as long as the moneyed men and institutions can endure it, a suspension of specie payments will surely come. In proportion to the wealth of a country it will come quickly. In our own country, the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, both produced it. Another war, if long enough, would produce it, but not so soon, because we are richer. And it is as sure as sunrise, that at some time, England and France must be placed in the same predicament, namely: when their actual stock of specie, and what more they can borrow, shall have been exhausted.

Now, the notice which we need to take of the forethrown shadow of this coming event is this, viz., to remember that it will be preceded by the close collection from this country of all debts due the belligerent States, for their conversion into specie to carry on those wars; and to prepare ourselves for this demand. In other words, it now behooves all prudent Americans—capitalists, merchants or whoever they be—so to adjust their expenditures to their incomes, that a material diminution of the specie basis on this side the Atlantic may not force them to accompany their transatlantic fellow-traders into liquidation or bankruptcy. There is too much truth in Mr. CRAMPTON's bitter and sneering fling, that "The whole United States trembled at the downfall of one mercantile house in Liverpool." It would be a very poor spectacle if the great nation of North America should not only tremble, but "smash," not at the downfall of nations three thousand miles away, but even at their embarrassment. Caution in speculation and expenditure, contraction of all operations depending upon payments far in the future, at least until after the present Winter, is the clear duty of every man in this country. When peace shall have been either negotiated or conquered, it may be safe to expand—and expend—again; but not at present.

It remains for each one to consider what action to take in the case of his tailor, or her milliner; of his much desired new city lot, or new stock investment; of her new shawl, or her "*so* lovely" lace, or cloak, or fur. Next Spring it may well appear that an economical Winter would have saved a bankruptcy,—that a temporary contraction has secured years of future prosperity.

A Discovery in Theology.

Captain JOHN RODGERS, sailing about the Arctic seas in the corvette *Vincennes*, has made some highly interesting explorations. He has brought to light, among other curiosities, a tribe of natives—or Indians, as the statement before us gives it, although the name applies only indifferently to the northern Asiatic—who live in sublime independence of Russian rule, notwithstanding geography locates them within the boundaries of that empire; enjoy a condition of semi-civilization, illustrated chiefly in a regard for property, and respect for its rights; practice an astonishingly elevated code of morality; eschew all manner of superstition; and "live a life of happy ignorance of all things unconnected with the present." Were this the whole story, these hyperborean Tchucchis might fairly pass as an extraordinary race, better placed in some such chronicle as *Candide*, than in the log-book of a modern navigator; but the report goes on to assure us of an additional trait, which certainly individualizes this from all previous ethnological developments. "*They have no knowledge of the existence of a Supreme Being, and acknowledge no external superior to animal instinct.*" If Captain RODGERS has really made this discovery, we have only to say, he has marked an era in the religious history of the human race.

In the entire progress of maritime adventure, from the days of Captain HANNO, the Carthagenian, to that of Captain KANE, the American, [illegible] people, it would seem, [illegible]; and civilization, in its lowest development, has never been discovered unattended with a corresponding enlargement of the religious idea. Such a community has been classed with the Kingdom of Prester John and the realm of the El Dorado. Capt. RODGERS has the merit of producing the first nation of civilized atheists.

To achieve the full *eclat* of such a discovery, the navigator lives a century too late. It would have been a no-godsend to the encyclopedists of 1756; they would have glorified him. It was the fashionable folly of that day to quarrel with Revelation, and deny any Supreme existence; and geography was called in to assist philosophy, poetry, and romance, where, as they are quite apt to do, they fall short of satisfactory demonstration. To prove that the idea, GOD, was no necessary inmate of the human understanding, and that the law of nature was in reality a local and arbitrary code, the finding of sundry godless tribes in Central Asia and Central Africa was cited in evidence. These discoveries, it is needless to say, turned out, upon closer investigation, to be purely imaginary; every one of the tribes, where they existed at all out of the brains of the DIDEROTS and D'HOLBACHS of the day, proving to possess, at least, an indistinct recognition of the Supreme Being, and of some higher rule of faith and practice than individual will, however narrow and ridiculous the conceptions of both may have been. The facts, in every instance, gave way under the theory. KANT, before the century ran out, found the point so well settled against the *philosophers*, that he assumed the being of God as an inseparable credendum of the human mind, and, as such, gave it room in his definition of pure reason. A truth conceded by German rationalism may reasonably be received as indisputable. This of theism has been so held; and, but for the researches of Captain RODGERS, would probably continue in all time to rank as a primary truth.

We can only hope there is some mistake about the matter. May it not, after all, be suspected that this, with other previous disclosures of the same kind, must fail before careful scrutiny? The stay of the gallant voyager among the Atheists was short; he possessed no knowledge of the language; whatever information he received, especially upon metaphysical topics, came to him through an interpreter acquainted, we fancy, with little beside the vocabulary of common things; and in all likelihood, as ignorant of English as of Tchucchese. It is consequently rash, upon such testimony, to say that that most incredible of anomalies, a race of Atheists, has been discovered; and we would advise the Commodore to modify, in his official report of the expedition, the positive language of the communication he has given to the San Francisco press. The citizens of Senivane are obviously too respectable a community to merit such scandal.

Forcing Down Prices—Cheap Bread.

There is but one true way of regulating trade, and that is to let it regulate itself; after thousands of years of experimenting and political quackery, this, at least, is the judgment of the most enlightened commercial nations of the earth. But the disposition to tinker and regulate trade is still very strong in a good many individuals, and hardly a day passes in which some new scheme is not broached for bringing down prices on the part of the purchaser, and for putting them up on the part of the seller. The chief aim of the agriculturist is to raise the price of grain, and he is ready to join in any scheme which promises to effect his purpose; on the other hand, the great aim of the consumer of grain is to bring down the price, and he is easily entrapped by any arrangement which promises to cheapen flour or bread; but the great current of trade moves steadily on, unchanged by any of these artificial schemes to interfere with its course, and prices rise or fall in strict obedience to the great law of supply and demand which have, and always must continue to regulate prices.

We have seen a good many notices of "bread unions" being formed in Albany, Philadelphia, and other cities, the object of which was to cheapen bread to the consumer. But, we doubt the policy of such associations, and do not believe that they can be productive of any good results. Men do not live by bread alone, and if the principle of unions be a wise one as applied to flour, why not apply it to all other articles of daily consumption, and have beef unions, milk unions, and cloth unions? What a complicated system there would soon be, and the expense of maintaining these various societies would be greater than that of maintaining the private shops and stores from which the community now derives the daily supply of food and clothing.

The only true principle of trade is that of unrestricted private competition; and though an association might possibly be formed, by which prices of bread would be cheapened for a season, there would inevitably be a corresponding loss in some other articles, or a corresponding advance in prices another season.

A movement, on a large scale, apparently, has recently been commenced in Boston, fruitful in notions of a similar character, the object of which is to furnish cheap bread to the people; and the means of accomplishing this most desirable end is to dispense with middle-men, and to deal solely for cash. But, to do this, to abolish middle-men and credit, would be to destroy commerce altogether, and, by reducing wages, to make the prime necessaries of life more difficult than ever to be obtained. As for middle-men, the association itself becomes a middle-man—for it is simply an impossibility for the consumer to make his purchases directly of the producer.

A "House of Equity" has been established, and the managers are attempting to give currency to their absurd quackeries by issuing a periodical, which they call the *Peoples' Paper*, wherein their crude theories are enlarged upon and set forth in very choice nonsense.

The "new equity movement," as the scheme for cheapening provisions is called, is as old as [illegible] his hire. It's one of the most [illegible] of quackery, and it was tried very extensively in the days of the Fourierites, but the novelty of the scheme is the connection of a weekly paper with a flour and bread depot, the expenses of which will, in some way have to be borne by the consumers of the provisions which the House of Equity deals in.

It is not at all creditable to the enlightened city of Boston that such a piece of precious quackery as the House of Equity should be founded there; but, as we remarked before, such schemes spring up there with great vigor among the enlightened people of Massachusetts, just as the famous Brook Farm and kindred associations have done. But the laws of nature cannot be frustrated by any association, and, in due time, the House of Equity, like all its predecessors in social and commercial quackery, will be swept away by the irresistible current of natural law.

Lost Pleiads of the Wood Dynasty.

With the inauguration of Mayor WOOD, a shower of golden promises was rained down upon our heads, a halo of brightness surrounded the City Hall, and visions of the future glory of the City danced before our eyes, in his brilliant proclamations, until the sight ached from their effulgence. Our streets were not only to be kept clean, but righteousness was to flow down Broadway like a river. There was to be no more corruption among the Departments, no filth outside, no rottenness within; there was to be a new City Hall, the City was to be beautified, public morals improved, improper characters were to be arrested, the taxes lessened, the public finances husbanded, the streets swept by contract, groggeries were to be closed on Sunday, and a general renovation and reformation were to take place in every department of the City administration.

But we are drawing towards the close of the first year of Mayor WOOD's administration, and the fruition of the brilliant promise of its commencement is still as remote as ever. The glowing stars in the brilliant constellation of our Mayor's inaugural promises have gradually waned and expired; one pleiad after another has departed, and they are only now to memory dear. The great changes have not taken place; Mayor WOOD has not been able to execute his rash vows, or has not thought it worth his while to do it. If we were put to it to point out the improvements in the City, in its police, its cleanliness, or the economical administration of its affairs, we should have to confess our inability to do it.

What has become of the new City Hall? What disposition has been made of those superb plans which were to add magnificence to the Park, and give accommodation for the City Offices which are now scattered all over the City, at so great an expense and such inconvenience to the public? New accommodations were required for the public offices twenty years ago, yet they are not yet furnished, though they are more needed than ever. The City Hall is fast becoming a most inconvenient nuisance; it is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the public service, and it is not kept in a reputable condition. The rear of the Hall, directly under the Mayor's nose, is one of the foulest spots in the City, which we should think that some of the lusty bestowed officials who hang round the office of our Chief Magistrate might make a note of. The Health Officer, the City Inspector, the Chief of Police, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, or the Street Commissioner, ought, for the credit of the City, for the personal health and comfort of those whose business requires them to pass and repass in the rear of the City Hall, to have the nuisance in question abated.

We were not among those who believed that Mayor WOOD was going to effect a sudden and radical reform in the Government of the City, in consequence of his brilliant promises and proclamations; but we must confess to a certain degree of disappointment that where so much was promised so little has been accomplished.

Beef in the City and in the Country and on the Railroads.

There was a slight increase in the prices of Beef at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, amounting to not quite one-half cent per pound. The receipts for the week at the four regular yards, and at Bergen were about 4,500, very nearly equaling those of the preceding week. This is about a fair weekly supply for the consumption of the City. The Kentucky drovers say that at present prices, and with the increased charges upon the railroads between Cincinnati and this City, they cannot afford to bring on cattle.

Several feeders from Southern and Middle Ohio and Indiana tell us that they have an abundance of cattle in those regions, but they have so much surplus hay and corn, that they must keep their stock at home to consume these products, and next Spring they will send us "any quantity" of splendid fat beeves, provided the railroads do not keep on raising their prices. A drove of 100 beeves, that could come from Cincinnati to this City, by railroad, for $700, a few weeks since, is now charged about $1,800. These increased charges may be absolutely necessary for the railroads; if not necessary, they are bad policy—for they will materially decrease the business, since they absorb nearly the whole difference between the price here and at the West. A number of Western owners of cattle informed us to-day that they should kill and pack their remaining stock, now ready for market, and ship the beef to New-Orleans, or sell it in the home markets. A little better market here will probably change this resolution.

The State Legislature.

We have advices from Schoharie County, which, with Delaware, makes up the Seventeenth District, that RAMSAY (Republican) has 349 majority in that county over MORSE. Delaware gave MORSE 100. RAMSAY is, therefore, elected. This gives the Republicans 17, the Know-Nothings 11, and the Democrats 4.

The Assembly stands 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats, and 33 Know-Nothings.

There were no signs of the *Pacific* up to the time of going to press this morning. She is undoubtedly detained by westerly winds, which prevail at this season with more or less violence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's.

HERETOFORE having [illegible] of the French Tragic Muse, it [illegible] to grumble at the profusion. We will content ourselves, therefore, with remarking that M. LATOUR's "Virginie," which was produced Tuesday by Mlle. RACHEL, possesses, with other objections, all the [illegible] qualities of the older masters. The author has evidently studied with vicious minuteness, the habits and customs of the Romans, and his frequent touches of nature in this connection are about as cheerful as a school history, and certainly as instructive. The drama itself is largely indebted to the earlier work of SHERIDAN KNOWLES, familiar to our public by the name of "Virginius"—the last named play possessing decided advantages in action and dramatic intensity.

We were unable to detect any new excellence in Mlle. RACHEL's performance. It seemed to be a happy combination of her usual effects, managed with consummate ability and tact. In the second act, however, she utters her celebrated "Sortiz!" which Mr. READ, in his novel of *Peg Woffington*, declares to be unequalled by anything in the world except the "Ski-irt!" of a New-Haven fish-wife. Both words may be translated into—"Slope!"

The male characters were tolerably sustained, except *Appius Claudius*, who was cruelly maltreated by Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX.

Quartette Soirees.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD's Classical Quartette Soirées commence for the season on Saturday evening next. They will be given, as heretofore, in DODWORTH's elegant little Concert Room. We are happy to hear that the subscription list is nearly filled. Mr. EISFELD has labored hard to establish these *soirées*, and it is but right that his efforts should be properly appreciated. The programme for Saturday is peculiarly attractive—the two great features being CHOPIN's Trio (op. 8) and MOZART's Quintet, in G minor. In the first Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN takes the piano part, and in the second Mr. BURKE is added to the usual Quartette party. Success to good music.

Illness of Miss Hensler.

At the Academy of Music, last evening, Miss HENSLER, while singing at the opening of her part in the "Prophet," was seized with a sudden illness, which compelled her to leave the stage. Her part was consequently omitted.

CONCERT AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Signor BERNARDI, one of our very best resident vocalists, assisted by several other artists of distinction, gives an excellent concert here to-night. We commend it to the attention of our Brooklyn friends.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Miss ADA CLARE is to make her second appearance on the stage tomorrow evening at the Metropolitan, in the play of "The Wife," by SHERIDAN KNOWLES, which is to follow a new play entitled "Love and Revenge." The performance is to be wholly by amateurs. Aside from her ability, Miss CLARE has a large circle of personal friends, who will take special interest in this announcement.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

MONTREAL, C. W.—Mr. FARREN took his benefit here on Saturday last. The season has not been very prosperous, at least so we judge from the Montreal papers.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. J. S. BLACK gives a grand Concert here on Thursday evening, in which our great pianist, GOTTSCHALK, is to play. Mr. BLACK has adopted an ingenious mode of disposing of his tickets. He makes a liberal reduction to clubs, as the newspapers do. Good idea.... The Musical Union gave their Concert on Tuesday evening. The principal feature was MOZART's "Twelfth Mass." ....Mlle. RACHEL commences a series of eight performances at the Walnut-street Theatre on Monday next. Philadelphia may, in due season, receive its letter of apology.....The Comedy of "Masks and Faces" was played at the Walnut on Tuesday. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, as *Charles Pomander*, and Miss WESTON as *Peg Woffington*. It was this play that gave CHARLES READ the plot of his novel, *Peg Woffington*.....Mrs. FISHER is at the City Museum. Nothing particular elsewhere.

CLEVELAND.—The spectacle of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp" was produced here on Monday night with great splendor. There appears to be rather a fierce kind of rivalry going on between the management of this house and the management of the Athenæum, (where, by the way, our old favorite DAVIDGE is playing). The Athenæum man announces a kind of gift enterprise. His patrons are to receive shares in a distribution of prizes. Among the latter we find this quiet dig at the opposition establishment: "four shares of the stock of the Cleveland Theatre, cost originally $25 per share, now valued at $1 per share."

CHICAGO.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss VINING concluded a successful engagement here on Saturday evening.

ST. LOUIS.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has been playing at the People's Theatre....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is at the St. Louis Theatre.

BOSTON.—Mr. FORREST is drawing good houses at the Boston Theatre.....At the National the "Flying Dutchman" has been revived, with success.... OLE BULL commenced a series of Concerts here on Monday evening.

TROY.—Mr. and Miss CHARLES are playing at the Troy Museum.....Regular Company at the Adelphi....Miss ANNA CRUISE played here last night.

ALBANY.—"An exciting and terrific drama," called the "Surgeon of Paris," was produced at the Green-street Theatre, on Monday evening, with success.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Pyne and Harrison troupe have been drawing good houses here.

PITTSBURG.—Mlle. PARODI gave a grand concert here on Monday evening....Miss HERON is playing at the theatre.

CINCINNATI.—PARODI gave a concert here last night....Miss IRON is at the National Theatre. She will be succeeded by Mr. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING.

BALTIMORE.—Mr. J. R. OWENS is at the Charlesstreet Theatre....The Pyne and Harrison troupe commenced an engagement here on Monday evening.

Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

Hon. THOMAS LEE, Ex-Member of Congress from New-Jersey, died at his residence, at Port Elizabeth, New-Jersey, Nov. 2. The deceased was a native of Chester County, Pa., but removed to New Jersey when young. He filled various honorable positions in his State, and in Congress was a warm supporter of Gen. JACKSON's administration.

The Pacific Express Company—Its Freight Charges.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Noticing an article in your correspondence from San Francisco in this morning's paper, which would seem to charge the Pacific Express Company with extortionary demands on freight to California, an explanation is due from us in justice to ourselves.

Your correspondent is ignorant with regard to the classification of freight and small parcels in Express business, and a party sending a daguerreotype (costing 50 cts.) to San Francisco, could, with more propriety, object to the charge, which would be $1, being twice the cost of the article.

It is pretty generally known, the Pacific Express Company were the first to reduce the charges on freight to California, to the low price of [illegible] cents per pound, but by this it is not to be understood that small packages and parcels come under the classification of *freight*; if so, no Express Company could live, or pay its expenses.

We have no definite idea of the size or value of the package mentioned by your correspondent, but presume the charge must have been in accordance with the usual charges of Express Companies, or else a mistake was made by the shipper, in stating the contents and value of it.

The charges on freight to California in 1850, varied from 60 cents to $1 per pound, and have been reduced from year to year, as the facilities for transportation increased.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1855.

PRESCOTT's new work, *History of the Reign of Philip II.*, is announced as in press by Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of Boston. They state that two volumes of it will be published on the 10th of December. It is announced that these two volumes bring down the story to the execution of Count EGMONT and HOORN in 1568, and to the imprisonment and death of Don CARLOS, whose mysterious fate, so long the subject of speculation, is now first explored by the light of the authentic sources of Simancas.

Mr. WM. G. DIX announces to-morrow night a course of seven lectures on the [illegible]. Mr. DIX regards [illegible] of Christianity. [illegible] interesting.

Personal.

[illegible] says that a son of Gen. WOOD is about to [illegible] with his father and [illegible] expectations [illegible]

[illegible], Esq., was married [illegible] to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible], Esq., of Orange County.

Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the [illegible] University, lies very ill at his home in Albany. There is little hope of his recovery.

Singular Accident.

A very singular accident occurred late yesterday afternoon, in [illegible] manufactory, located in [illegible] street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. [illegible] Ross, and others, all [illegible] employed in the establishment, sought [illegible] themselves by shooting at a target placed at the entrance end of the factory. One of the balls passed through the building and, lodging in a barrel of powder, caused an instantaneous and terrific explosion, blowing the factory, a wooden building, one and a half stories high, 20 feet by 30 in length, and the contents, almost to atoms. One of the workmen, whose name was not ascertained, was seriously injured. Several old buildings in the immediate vicinity were much shattered. So violent was the explosion, windows and glass doors were broken. The total damage is estimated at about $1,000. That the accident did not result more seriously is a great wonder.

The *Daily Globe*, we observe by the Prospectus, is to be published at Washington at $10 per annum; the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* for the session, at $6;—and the *Weekly* at $2 per annum. As a record of the debates in Congress, this is an invaluable publication.

Mr. THACKERAY has consented to repeat his course of lectures upon the "Four Georges," commencing this evening in Clinton Hall. This will gratify hundreds who have not yet been able to hear him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROFESSOR DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: E. P. Walker, No. 8 Cliff-st., of long-standing pains in side and back.

W. S. Ross, Esq., No. [illegible] Warren-st., of a frightfully swollen and lame ankle.

Dr. Wood, of headache.

Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.

Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.

It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, sprains, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, chafed breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! arise and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.

BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA.—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA.—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SILKS!!—20,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF RICH Dress Silks, worth 6s., 8s. and 10s., reduced to 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard, making the richest and cheapest stock of Silks ever offered in this City. E. & M. H. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS. GOOD BRUSSELS, 85 CENTS PER YARD. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS. HEAVY ENGLISH SHEETINGS, 6s. per yard. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS. ENGLISH BLANKETS. Large size, $4 50 per pair. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL DRAWERS—[illegible] cases superior quality and choice styles; only 5s. per pair, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

TONIC QUASSIA CUPS FOR DYSPEPTICS. A fresh supply for sale by GABAUDAN & HILL, Importers Druggists' Articles, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS. A choice stock of articles adapted to the season of superior quality, consisting of Coats, Capes, Leggins and Gentlemen's Overshoes and Boots (a beautiful article, manufactured expressly for City wear). Also, Horse Covers, &c., constantly on hand, and will be sold by the case, dozen or single article by D. HODGMAN, Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. of Nassau-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Bramah's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

LARGE SALE OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY. —The attention of our readers is called to the auction sale of houses and lots advertised by Messrs. [illegible] & CO., for the 15th inst. The property belongs to the estate of Jacobs Hay, lately deceased, and is to be sold by order of the Surrogate. The opportunity for investment is a rare one, the estate being of that character which pays a large per centage on the cost. See the auctioneer's advertisement.

GENIN'S FUR EMPORIUM.—THE FUR SEASON having commenced, the attention of ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment, of mantillas, Victorines, cloaks, cuffs, gloves, &c., including every species of fur, rare or common, and all made up in the best style. For sale, wholesale and retail, by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning an immense stock of rich Dress Silks, Mousseline de Laines, Plaid Cashmeres, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., which they have purchased at the late auction sales, and will sell them at fully 25 per cent. under their real value.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. The new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851; Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853–54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

KNOX, HATTER—TWO WORDS THAT HAVE A volume of meaning in them. They are guarantees for handsome hats of every description, beautiful furs, capital gloves, and many more things which combine the ornamental and the useful, and which are sold only in perfection by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Try him.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Bands, &c., which they have purchased at a great sacrifice, and will sell them at one-half their value. Also, 400 dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves at [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGUlar semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, [illegible] of BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of WINTER CLOTHING at our celebrated cheap store, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Fulton-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & [illegible]

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY, HAS received, per steamer [illegible], an unlimited supply [illegible] [illegible]

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WANTED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOARDING.

LOST AND FOUND.

FURS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Annual Fair of the American [illegible] Institute [illegible] on Tuesday evening with the [illegible]

[illegible] the Palace was fairly [illegible] the whereabouts of the Judges [illegible] of the awards [illegible] appointed for the declaration of the Premiums [illegible] P. M. The Managers appropriated for the purpose the northern [illegible] Picture Gallery, in which seats were laid down for the accommodation of several hundreds of persons. Punctual to the moment came the exhibitors. Every seat was an anxious seat. Old gentlemen, young ladies, [illegible] big cases of millinery stood [illegible] machinery men and artists [illegible] everybody believing in his heart that he was sure to get a gold medal, or, at the very least, [illegible] silver medals and a diploma. The accommodations for hearing and speaking were never half so good, in the palmiest days of Castle Garden; but, notwithstanding this fact, the Managers deemed it best to forego the verbal announcement of the list, and submit it to the morning newspapers to tell the public who had gained a prize and who had lost. It was found, upon a critical and impartial examination of the documents, and after a careful devotion of several moments to an arithmetical calculation, that it would have been impossible to finish the reading of the Awards before 9 P. M. And it was considered that the people, long before that time would have become [illegible] hungry and impatient; so it was determined, not without opposition from the audience, to depart from the usual custom. The reading that was accomplished gave a chance for ventilation to the larynxes of Judge Meigs, Mr. Edwin Smith and Dr. D. M. Reese. When these excellent gentlemen retired with big bundles of awards unread tucked under their arms, the audience retired in great disgust—turning, as they always do, for consolation and comfort to the representatives of the Daily Press, several of whom are always on hand whenever anything is about to happen.

THE JUDGES.

[illegible] it is conceded that the Judges have acted their part handsomely. We hear that the Managers have engaged the services of many from considerable distances, owing to the impossibility of selecting uninterested men from the mechanical portion of the City. It is a rule of the Institute that no [illegible] can be permitted to act as Judge upon any [illegible] which he exhibits specimens, nor can any Manager act as Judge. Persons competent by their experience to decide in each department are sought for. In Naval Architecture, for instance, it was a difficult task to select Judges from among the City shipbuilders or engineers, so one of the Committee in that department came from Baltimore. For the Agricultural Implements, seven Judges were chosen, and none of them from the City,—all the leading men [illegible] having articles on exhibition. Some of these Judges were commissioned to come from Boston. In other sections of the Exhibition, the Committees were in part formed of men from Lowell, Lynn, Norwalk, Peekskill, and points still more distant. The expenses of Judges who are selected from points removed from the City, are always defrayed by the Managers of the Institute; it is no inconsiderable item of the expense which is an inevitable attendant upon a display of this character. So with the Committee on the trial of Fire Engines. The Fire Department were left at liberty to select four of the seven Judges of which the Committee consisted. They did so, and the reports of the seven were unanimous. We give the decisions, in connection with other Premiums, below.

THE RECEIPTS.

The Fair has proved a financial success. The figures are not yet counted up, but the gross receipts will reach nearly [illegible] thousand dollars. The Fair opened on the 3d of October, and closed at the beginning of the seventh week. An assortment of very unfair weather has interfered with the attendance on some occasions, but the number of visitors every clear day has been large—especially persons from the country on a visit to City cousins. One seeing wouldn't satisfy them; they generally went a second time, and then was twenty-five cents more. The expenses of the six weeks (including $110 every evening in fact the little bill of the Gas Company) will count up to $18,000 or $20,000, leaving a balance of perhaps $10,000 on hand.

Exhibitors began to remove their goods yesterday.

THE PREMIUMS.

About $5,000 have been expended this year in Premiums. The awards of Gold Medals is sixty-five, value of each $20; total cost of gold medals upwards of $1,000. The Silver Medals number several hundreds; the Silver Cups (of three grades) a dozen or two; diplomas, an endless list.

The Managers announce their intention of publishing an official list of Awards, which will appear in a few days.

The Fair wound up at 10 o'clock in the evening, with parting music by the Dodworths.

It is understood that the Managers of the Institute have negotiated for the purchase of the Crystal Palace, and hope in any event to secure the privilege of holding their future Exhibitions there. There is no other place in the City so well suited for their purposes.

New-York County Canvassers.

The Board of New-York Canvassers reassembled yesterday at 12 M., at the City Hall, pursuant to the order of adjournment Tuesday.

The President called the Board to order.

The roll was called, when the following members answered to their names:

Supervisors Brown, Williamson, Moses, Baird, Hoffman, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Voorhies, Wakeman, Kneeland, Barker, Crommelin, Ely, Lord, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Vernam and Drake.

Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes rose and stated that he had a protest, in conjunction with Mr. Ambrose L. Jordan, which he desired to lay before the Board, bearing upon the alleged election of Joseph Tooke, as Sheriff, and Louis N. Glover, as Counsel to the Corporation, John S. Giles as Comptroller, and Joseph [illegible], as Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The reasons why such protest was desired to be presented, were, he stated, fully set forth in the protest. As counsel, they should leave it with the Board to decide upon the action it would take in the premises.

The President inquired the pleasure of the Board.

Supervisor Herrick moved that the party offering it be permitted to read it.

Supervisor Lord, of the Eighteenth Ward, contended that no one had a right to present a protest except a member of the Board.

Supervisor Ely of the Seventeenth Ward, urged that it mattered not who presented or who read the Protest. The subject matter of the paper was what they wished to learn; then they could determine what disposition to make of the same, whether to refer it to a Committee of their body, to the Grand Jury, or as a Board decide the question at issue.

Further discussion ensued.

Supervisor Lord, to whom it was offered, refused to present it.

Supervisor Wakeman, to whom it was next offered, said he would do so with the greatest pleasure.

[illegible] then read the protest. It set forth that Joseph Tooke, L. N. Glover, John C. Giles and Joseph [illegible] received each a plurality of votes for the respective offices for which they were candidates at the recent election. The votes in many of the Districts of the different Wards are alleged to have been irregularly, illegally and fraudulently canvassed and returned. These frauds are specified as having more particularly been perpetrated in the second District of the First Ward, the [illegible] districts of the Fourth Ward, the ninth and tenth Districts of the Eleventh Ward, the first District of the Twelfth Ward, the fourth District of the Thirteenth Ward, the fourth District of the Eighteenth Ward, the first District of the Nineteenth Ward, the third and sixth Districts of the Twentieth Ward, and the fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward.

The protestants state their ability to prove their allegations.

Mr. Peter S. Cutler also submitted a protest, alleging irregularity and fraud in canvassing the votes in the Second District of the First Ward; that the canvass was adjourned before completed, and that candidates for local offices took part in counting the votes.

The protests were referred after a long discussion to the whole Board.

Adjourned till to-day.

Lecture on the Colored Women of the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Francis Armond, a native African, delivered an oration in the [illegible] Church, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Colored Orphan's Home. Rev. Dr. [illegible] was Chairman, and opened the services with prayer, and introduced the orator of the evening, who certainly did justice to his reputation. He dwelt considerably upon the duties of the colored race, and was rich in narration of events in which colored women had distinguished themselves. He hoped that colored women would be better appreciated, and that a livelier sympathy might subsist between the colored men and women of the time. The Colored Orphan's Home was established by women, carried on by women, and is now sustained by women. He considered it entitled to the support of the colored people of New-York. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

A Case of Seduction.

A pretty girl was seen by the steps of the City Hall, lately, apparently weeping; a young man stepped up to her, talked awhile, and left. She then went up to Officer Matthews, and claimed his protection. Walking with her to the New-Haven House, she told him that she arrived on the previous night with a middle-aged man whom she called her cousin. At the hotel, however, the officer found that the "cousin" had registered their names as S—— and lady.

The girl then told her story thus: Her name was M. A. M——, of Northbridge, Mass. Her father had treated her with coolness, as she thought, and she, while very young, married a sailor, who—poor fellow—leaving soon for sea, placed her under her father's guardianship. Not enjoying much affection for her father, she made frequent visits to some relatives at Penobscot, Maine. During one of these visits she became acquainted with S——, a Conductor on one of the cars of the Harlem Railroad Company. He pretended affection for her, and talked much of the bitterness of her condition and of her weakness in staying with relations so forgetful of their duties. He further advised her to get on to this City, where, he said, she could easily obtain employment, and await the return of her husband. She took his advice, and proposed to leave her parent's residence to visit Penobscot. Her father consented, and she started. After proceeding a short distance, however, according to concerted plan, she turned back and came towards this City, meeting S—— on his train. S—— took her to the New-Haven Hotel, where, as we have seen he entered their names on the register as "—— S—— and lady," and took a room.

In the morning the seducer left the City with his train, promising to return next day. He has a wife and several children. It was during this temporary absence that the officer became acquainted with the girl.

Word was at once sent to the father as to the condition of his daughter, but, from some reason, he failed to make his appearance by the train designated. The officer accordingly met the conductor, on his arrival in the City, and letting him know that he was well posted in all the particulars, bade him take the girl back. The man would not consent to face the parents, but agreed to see her safely to her friends at Penobscot, whence, he supposed, she could make her way home. This was assented to. What further came of the girl we have not yet learned. We fear that this last step was but the beginning of a most disreputable career.

Accidents.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

At 11¼ o'clock on Monday night, a large six-story brick building, in Thirteenth-street near First-avenue, fell with a terrible crash. No one was hurt. Only three persons were within the building, and they were forewarned of the occurrence by hearing the walls crack, and succeeded in escaping unhurt. The building was occupied as a Brewery by Mr. M. P. Read, and consisted of two structures, having a front of about 25 feet, and running back 100 feet. The front and sides are still standing, but the greater portion of the rear wall, with all those portions supported by it is in ruins. Until the rubbish is cleared away it will be impossible to discover the real cause of the occurrence. But the difficulty, whatever it was, must have existed either in the foundation or first story, for every story has fallen. Had the accident occurred during the day-time, when all the employés (fifty or sixty in number,) were at work, it would no doubt have caused a terrible loss of life. The loss is estimated at about $30,000.

Optics in Opposition.

The Telescope Man and the Microscope Man got together, check-by-jowl, in the Park, Saturday. They ran opposition to each other all day, and when night came on the Microscope Man got up artificial lights and the Telescope Man used those that twinkled away up above him. One brought big things down, and the other one brought little things up—and that was all the difference between them.

A Foundling.

In the privy of the South Ferry house at Whitehall, some person left a child, on Tuesday, which was sent to the Almshouse. It appeared to be about three or four days old and was well dressed.

LONG ISLAND.

Thackeray in Brooklyn.

Thackeray delivered his First George on Tuesday night, in H. W. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn. The doors of the Church were opened at 7 o'clock, just half an hour after a very compact crowd had gathered about it, blocking up the sidewalk and filling the street. Fifteen minutes after the doors opened, every seat and every chair was occupied. The clergy abounded. One grave and venerable member of that profession it did us particular good to see there—Dr. Humphrey, formerly of Amherst College. Indeed, the élite of Brooklyn, and certainly its beauty, was ably represented on the occasion. The organist of the Church kept the congregation at peace by volunteering some very fine music—among it "God Save the Queen," with her variations. Mr. Thackeray made as awkward a bow as ever, and then proceeded. His points were properly appreciated, and there struck us scores of fine hits which we failed to enjoy at his first reading. We noticed a very few alterations. This time it was "Good Mrs. Strickland;" in the Church of the Messiah it was "Good old Mrs. Strickland," who apologized for one of England's lady ornaments. There were no changes, however, which indicated the satirist to be a reader of the *Evangelist*. The second of this Course, for which Brooklyn is indebted to the enterprise of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered next Tuesday evening. He cannot have a better house. Last evening Thackeray delivered his first lecture in Williamsburg.

County Canvassers.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met in the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, as a Board of Canvassers. After organizing, it was decided that the three candidates for the office of Justice of the Peace having the highest number of votes should be declared elected, without regard to the Districts for which they were nominated. The Board then proceeded to canvass, taking the Wards in regular order, and completing every ticket in each Ward as they proceed. The canvass will not be finished before Saturday next.

Daring Burglary.

The house of David Scudder, in Pearl, near Tillary-street, Brooklyn, was entered by a burglar, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and robbed of a considerable sum of money and property of value. The thief aroused a servant girl, and threatened her with death if she made any disturbance. He effected his escape from the house before the Police were alarmed.

Attempted Suicide.

An insane man, named Terrance McCabe, attempted to commit suicide in the Kings County jail, on Saturday night last, by cutting his throat with a piece of hoop iron. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he is in a fair way of recovering.

Stabbing.

A colored man was stabbed by a boy, near John [illegible], in Queens County, Monday night, and it is supposed mortally wounded. The boy was committed for examination.

Suicide.

A Mrs. [illegible], residing in the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn, committed suicide Sunday night, by taking arsenic. She has been subject to temporary fits of insanity since childhood, and has recently [illegible] ... loss of considerable property.

Washington Monument.

At each of the polling places in Brooklyn, on election day, was a box in which contributions to the Washington Monument was placed. So far as heard from, only $118 30 was received. This amount may be enlarged, possibly, as several of the Wards have made no returns yet.

Board of Canvassers.

The Brooklyn Common Council met on Monday evening as a Board of Canvassers and declared the following officers elected:

SUPERVISORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Wm. Hinman, D.	10	Samuel Smith, D.
2	R. C. Brainard, D.	11	James Miller, D.
3	John J. Stodwell, W.	12	J. F. Haisenbuttle, D.
4	Franklin Thomas, W.	13	William Wall, W.
5	Foster Petit, Ind. D.	14	F. C. Batterman, D.
6	Thomas Mulligan, D.	15	Wm. Marshall, D.
7	Samuel Graham, D.	16	David Lindsay, D.
8	Peter Wyckoff, D.	17	George W. Kelsey, W.
9	John S. Bogart, D.	18	H. D. Woodworth, D.

ALDERMEN.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	John Cashow, W.	X	E. B. Shaw, D.
II	Patrick O'Neil, D.	XI	W. W. Walsh, W.
III	E. J. Lowber, W.	XII	T. Bannon, D.
IV	C. C. Fowler, W.	XIII	C. Woglom, W.
V	John Dougherty, D.	XIV	Joseph Smith, D.
VI	Aaron B. Clark, D.	XV	John Snyder, W.
VII	T. D. Hudson, D.	XVI	E. S. Ralphs, D.
VIII	J. A. Van Brunt, W.	XVII	Nejiah Bliss, W.
IX	Wm. S. Mills, D.	XVIII	M. Kalbfleisch, D.

ASSESSORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	George N. Mead.	XI	Reuben Isdell.
III	Robert J. Lackey.	XIII	John Tenny.
V	Charles Kerrigan.	XV	Joseph T. Miller.
VII	Casper Urban.	XVII	Amos H. Stilkw'th.
IX	Bernard O'Neil.		

CONSTABLES.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	Henry Oakey.	X	Chris. G. Ryder.
II	James A. Birdsall.	XI	Alfred Horton.
III	John Pearsall.	XII	John R. Corr.
IV	John L. White.	XIII	James T. Marsh.
V	John Adair.	XIV	Owen Dennin.
VI	Wm. W. Randolph.	XV	Alfred H. Mills.
VII	James McClary.	XVI	John Klineline.
VIII	Wm. P. Williams.	XVII	Hiram Davis.
IX	Charles Ludley.	XVIII	Jacob Morris.

CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

Dist.		Dist.	
Vth	Henry Guischard.	VIIIth	John Stilwell.
VIth	James Mullin.		

CITY JUDGE.

There were 8,247 votes cast for City Judge in the City of Brooklyn, at the recent election, of which Samuel Garrison received 7,653.

The Turf for 1855.

Centreville Course, L. I. Trotting, Tuesday, Nov. 13. Match, $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

H. Woodruff names ch. m. *Lady Ellen* (to wagon,) 3 2 1

J. Williams names b. g. *Humming Bird* (in harness,) .... 1 1 dis

Time.	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
Half mile	1:17	1:20	1:19
Mile	2:39	2:40¼	2:41

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, came off Tuesday afternoon, between the above horses. It was a capital race, and the two first heats were closely contested throughout. The betting was in favor of the *Lady*, at about $100 to $90. On the first heat the mare led to the quarter-pole, when the horse went up to her, and a very interesting contest ensued to the score. He won the heat, and appeared to have gone as far as was comfortable. On the second heat, the mare took the lead, and kept it to the draw-gate, when she broke, and the horse won the heat by a length. Third heat—both having sweat out nicely and dried up well, a desperate heat was anticipated. The friends of the *Lady* still offered $100 to $60, that she would win. She distanced the horse and won the race and money, much to the surprise of all present in this heat.

Same day, trotting match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. Woodruff names b. m. *Lady Walters*. Rec'd forfeit.
D. Piffer names b. m. ——— .... Paid forfeit.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON GOLDEN HILL.—Two vacancies have unexpectedly occurred since the opening of the Winter term on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, which may be secured by an early application to Rev. Henry Jones, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to ten: terms $400 per annum. Reference may be had to JOHN J. PHELPS, Wall-st., and to S. P. DEWEY, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel. Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 6, 1855.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 15th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A YOUNG LADY—Of ability and experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to instruct in music and singing. Apply at No. 18 Harrison-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

LA CRIMEENNE AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Professor SARACCO, who, during the last 9 years has had the honor of introducing the most fashionable dances, begs to inform the public that on the 14th of December next, he will give a grand ball at the splendid and unrivaled City Assembly Rooms, where the new dance "La Crimeenne" will be danced by his pupils, who are the promoters of the festival. Terms of subscription including twelve lessons, may be obtained at Signor SARACCO'S Dancing Academy, No. 370 4th-st., where the Crimeenne is now being taught.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York; No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, are now open for the season. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF: BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machines, [illegible] of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtile fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is constituted in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any person who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
Elmira, N. Y. M. D. FERRIS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side along through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $2 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $6 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket-Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The superior three-story and attic brick house No. 33 St. Mark's-place. House 26x60 feet; lot 26x124 feet 10 inches, with a brick stable on the rear 26x30 feet. The house has three baths and three water closets, and is in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—At a great bargain, on 16th-st., 20x42, lot 100 feet, 3-story, with all the new improvements, $7,250. Also, on 35th-st., splendid finish, $8,000. Also, one on 42d-st., near 9th-av., 25 by 50, lot 100 feet, 4-story, cost to build over $7,000, will be sold for $6,500. House with store on 8th-av. at a bargain. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near Henry Barclay's property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x22 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 20 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 14 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 405 feet on 136th-st., and 400 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

$6,000.—A VALUABLE FARM—92 acres, Rockland County, 2½ miles from Erie Railroad Dépôt, at Clarkstown, 8 miles from Piermont—18 acres handsome woodland, the balance under high cultivation, two orchards grafted fruit, all kinds, in abundance; large dwelling house, barns and outhouses, in best condition; good well of water, under cover; two running streams. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, No. 30 Spring-st., corner Mott-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new brown stone front, English basement house, No. 380 State-st., Brooklyn, built for the owner's residence, furnished with all the modern conveniences, situated in a first class neighborhood, one block from the Fulton-av. cars. It will be sold a bargain if disposed of soon. Will be rented from now to May at half price. Possession immediately. Apply to JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 34 Murray-st., up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Dépôt at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 90 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A small farm of 19 acres, with large dwelling and barn, at New-Rochelle. The location near the steamboat landing, and commanding a fine view of the Sound, and is a healthy situation; adjoins the mansion and grounds of Frederick Prime, Esq. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK—A house and eight lots, well located, in Brooklyn. The house is 40x40, with garden in beautiful style. For particulars, inquire of MYERS & FOWLER, No. 166 Broadway.

CHEAP—A SMALL FARM of thirteen acres, (at Metuchin, one hours' ride on the New-Jersey Railroad;) the buildings in good repair, plenty of fruit trees, shrubbery, a beautiful grove, and the land under good cultivation. Lowest price, $1,600. Inquire of E. E. JOHNSON, No. 81 Canal-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horseshoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent, corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

50,000.—For sale low for cash, fifty thousand Antwerp raspberry plants, in good order. Address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper, as a protection against impostors.

NOTICE.—Any person who saw the accident that happened to a lady who got out of the Broadway, Fulton Ferry and Houston-st. line, on Saturday evening, Oct. 27, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on 8th-av., at 23d-st., will please to communicate with the subscriber on the subject. A woman was in the stage at the time the lady was thrown down in consequence of the carelessness of the driver. J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP [illegible] removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying, maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 587 Bowery.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 290 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED—[illegible] Rooms [illegible] by a very desirable family. Number in family three adults. Rent moderate. The Ninth Ward, or lower end of Seventh Ward, would be preferred. Apply by letter to [illegible], with description of premises and terms.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A two or three story and attic brick house, containing some of the modern improvements, high basement preferred; location between Bleecker and 10th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Owners of property desiring a line to MERCHANT, No. 9 Murray-st., will receive attention.

HOUSE WANTED.—A first class furnished house wanted until May. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 575 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 10 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($250 to $350) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of those small brick cottage houses in Furman-st., Brooklyn, directly by the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, two of those arches under the stone bridge, corner Furman-st., suitable for storing or stables. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 186 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brown, mastic front, front house, No. 117 West 49th street, with range, hot and cold water bath, gas, &c., in a genteel neighborhood, suitable for a respectable family, at the moderate rent of $425. Possession immediately. Apply to GALEN PERRY, 121 West 49th-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until the 1st of May or longer. The house is an English basement, handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 128 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Until May—the lower half of a first-class house, in a good location. It has all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply soon, at No. 150 West 24th-st.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 50 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 198 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 185 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. The apartments are in excellent repair, and comprise three entire floors, with Croton water, gas, &c. Being on a public thoroughfare it is well adapted for either a private residence or a business situation. Inquire in the store on the premises.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, at $4, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 86 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. T. H. CHAMBERS.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double-bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harmoniums; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; Gilbert's Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second-hand, for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to Berry & Gordon, No. 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts. HAINES BROTHERS, Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a concern; all new superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French pattern, with all modern improvements. Now is your time to get bargains. For one week, at No. 60 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN & CO.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A lady, whose circumstances have become reduced, wishes to sell her piano, which is entirely new, seven octaves, fine rosewood, with mouldings, and of splendid tone, of one of the first makers. Is willing to sell it very reasonable if only for cash. Address L. L. D., Union-square Post-Office.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—1 for $60; 1 for $75; 1 for $100; 1 for $125; 1 Chickering for $150. New Pianos at wholesale prices. Melodeons, 1 double bank for church, very cheap. Good Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, Nov. 12, 1855. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th instant, until which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 15th inst., on the Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices. WARREN WARD, No. 146 Grand-st.

COAL.

COAL.—Best quality of red ash, stove, and egg, well screened and from under sheds, at the lowest market prices. No. 383 Rivington-st., one door from Mangin. SHIPLIN & GOODWIN.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A large number of good draught horses, suitable for cartmen, grocers, expressmen and truckmen; also two fine gig horses, well calculated for physicians. Inquire at the office of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, No. 163 Canal-st., or at their stables No. 275 and 277 West 18th-st., near 10th-av.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, to sell at 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 40 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings.)

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON [illegible] & CO., [illegible] No. [illegible] WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO [illegible] per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO [illegible] Bonds.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 11th of [illegible] and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:

New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, S. I., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at [illegible].
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert L. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Sharp.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patten Hoover.

An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors. JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

BANKING AGENCY OF JOHN E. THAYER, No. [illegible] Wall-st., over Bank of North America. [illegible] first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the CINCINNATI and CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY for sale as above. This Road is [illegible] from Logansport to Richmond, Indiana, 105 miles, [illegible] for a small portion, on which, the iron having gone forward, is now being laid, and regular passenger and freight trains are running daily. This mortgage upon the road is at the rate of $12,380 per mile, as appears by a report of the company just issued, and the favorable terms on which the bonds will be sold, will render them one of the most desirable investments on the market. Full particulars can be obtained as above, where the terms of the mortgage can be seen.

NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1855.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement there proposed and accepted, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders, who have not signed the agreement, will do so, as full three-fourths of them have already done so. All Bondholders who have not signed the agreement, are requested to send in their names, and amount held by each, prior to 1st December, that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committee. H. GIBSON, No. 89 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1855.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, to meet at the office of said company, in the City of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 6th Oct., 1855, entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same." By order of the Board of Directors. J. C. SPENCER, Secretary. OFFICE ERIE & N. E. R. R. CO., ERIE, Nov. 7, 1855.

[illegible] BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1855.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION—Held on the [illegible] inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: [illegible] Southworth, Calvin F. [illegible], Rupert C. [illegible], [illegible] Litchfield, Lewis Roberts, [illegible], [illegible] Wilson, Jacob Gould, and [illegible], and for Inspectors of next election, Charles Tracy, Charles [illegible] and Orsamus B. Bright.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, Mr. Josiah [illegible] Southworth was unanimously re-elected President. GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 5s. per £. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York.—Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

BILLS ON HAMBURG.—On Messrs. J. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., at sight to sixty days' sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated, by E. C. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continue to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Geo. W. Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Lee. S. Seaver,	A. B. Rich,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'n. Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alva E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Brenner,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Whyte,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Payne,	Noah G. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	John R. Bond,	

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 260 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $150,000.—Office, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President. HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by J. L. [illegible] ARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of [illegible] Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. o26-'54-lawyTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker. au10-'54-lawyTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. WILLIAM M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. [illegible] Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next, on all sums over $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. [illegible] 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. H. PLATT, President. H. LOCKWOOD, Sec'y. [illegible]

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] Western dealers and [illegible] will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory. H. SAMUEL, HART & CO., 1 Broadway, opposite Astor-House.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—To the trade [illegible] the accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 105 Pearl-st., where I shall be happy to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 92 per cent., 95 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of the quality [illegible]; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices. JAMES A. WEBB, No. 105 Pearl-st. Manufactory, No. 39 Peck-slip.

PATENTED SPECTACLES.—For the [illegible] far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. B. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 9 Park-row, opposite Astor House. [illegible]

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscriber can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A [illegible] SALE.—By order of the [illegible] comprising sixteen [illegible] Forsyth, Eldridge, Allen, [illegible] the City of New-York, at [illegible]

[illegible] & CO. will sell, at public [illegible] THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, at [illegible] Exchange, by order of the Surrogate's Court [illegible] County, and under the direction of the [illegible] Administrators, the following real estate [illegible]

ON HESTER-STREET.—The extensive premises [illegible] No. 168 Hester-st., north side, [illegible] the dimensions of which are shown on the [illegible] buildings are constructed in the best manner [illegible] into small tenements, and under lease at a [illegible] of four thousand dollars.

ON HESTER AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.—Those [illegible] dwelling houses, with brick fronts, together [illegible] Nos. [illegible] Eldridge-st., [illegible] the southeast corner of Hester [illegible]

ON ALLEN-STREET.—Also the two lots with the [illegible] known as No. 45 and 46 Allen-st., near the corner of Hester-st.

ON ELDRIDGE-STREET.—Also the two-story brick [illegible] with attics and basements, together with lots [illegible] known as Nos. 150 and 151 Eldridge-st., east side, between Stanton and Rivington sts.

ON FORSYTH-STREET.—Also the large lot of ground, with the three-story and one two-story brick building thereon, known as No. 98 Forsyth-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts., leased for $3,000 per annum.

ON DOWNING-STREET.—Also the three two-story [illegible] brick front houses and lots known as Nos. [illegible] Downing-st., north side, between Bedford and Varick sts. Also, the two-story brick front house and lot [illegible]

ON [illegible]—[illegible] No. 21 West [illegible] 5th-av.; [illegible] For maps, [illegible] and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

REBECCA HAY, Administratrix.
WM. S. POPHAM,
SAMUEL T. CAREY,
SAMUEL E. LYON, Administrators of James Hay, deceased.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Nov. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds ... $1,000 each.
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$4,000 Michigan Southern (Jackson Branch) Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$4,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each.
$6,775 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Dividend Bonds. Sizes of Bonds $100, $200, $500, $175.
$5,600 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds. Bonds $500 and $1,000.
$2,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds ... $1,000 each.
[illegible] One Union Club 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond.
20 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad ... $50 each.
40 shares North River Insurance Company ... $25 each.
40 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each.
20 shares East River Bank ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares [illegible] Coal and Iron Company (hypothecated) ... $100 each.
1,000 shares Passaic Free Stone Company ... $5 each.
600 Gardiner Gold Mining Company ... $5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 19.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF AN ENTIRE INVOICE of Bronzes, Berlin Iron ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, figures, vases, &c., &c., Parian groups, figures, jewel and dressing cases, and a large invoice of the finest quality of silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c., being the second sale of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell, at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., bronzes, magnificent groups, figures, shepherds, hunters, warriors, Nubian water-carriers, &c. &c.; card receivers, candlesticks, candelabras, ash receivers, cigar stands, &c. &c. Also, elegant bronze and ormolu clocks of the latest Paris styles.

BERLIN IRON.—Splendid large groups of the Indian Amazon, Shepherd and Dog, Hunter and Panther, Hunter, [illegible]

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Richly mounted castors, tea kettles, urns, vegetable dishes, cake baskets, waiters of all sizes, card baskets, egg-stands, salts, forks, spoons, &c.

PARIAN GOODS.—Superb full-length statuettes of Rachel with stands, and stands, groups, figures, baskets, tête-à-tête sets, pitchers, vases, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—Chinese vases, ormolu and gilt jewel caskets, set with cameos; ladies' elegant jewel stands, dressing cases, bon-bon boxes, papier maché workboxes, furnished and unfurnished, desks, Cologne and other fancy bottles, watch stands, glove boxes, liquor cases, with a large assortment of minor articles. The above catalogue has been selected with great care, some of the goods having just been received from Europe, and never before opened.

Sale positive, for cash. Purchasers can have their goods packed at a small expense.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, &c.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible]-avs. SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, made by [illegible] two elegant rosewood parlor suites, [illegible] in French brocatel, rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts [illegible] card tables, [illegible] rich French plate pier glasses, with marble slab and brackets, fine oil paintings, beautiful lace curtains, French window shades, mantel clock, decorated china vases, mantel ornaments, tapestry velvet, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair do., hall oil-cloth, dining-room furniture, extension dining table, chairs, sofa, arm chairs, elegant gold band dinner set, tea and coffee sets, silver plated ware, table cutlery, glass and crockery ware, chamber furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus and washstands, chiffoniers, lounges, rockers, arm-chairs, spring seat and cottage chairs, china toilet sets, superior hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, &c. No postponement on account of weather. A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms No. 111 Nassau-st., near the old Bible House, elegant cabinet furniture, choice oil-paintings, French plate, oval and square mirrors, with new style of frames; rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, [illegible] carved oak buffets, oak extension dining tables, of the most approved patents; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror door and back etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly carved rosewood centre tables, side, pier and fancy do.; card tables; chamber furniture in great variety, richly enameled chamber suites, with landscape painting; marble top centre [illegible] with or without [illegible] rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and wash stands to match, solid walnut and mahogany do., richly carved oak and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, eight, ten and fourteen feet long, with dining-room chairs; round cheval glass, French plate, carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries; ladies' writing cabinets, lined with white hollie, mirror doors, rich, easy and rocking chairs, music stands, spring-seat parlor chairs, with an entire invoice of eight-day Gothic clocks; rich China tea sets, elegant mantel vases. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6⅔ and 7 octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N. J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 45-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pullies, lathes and screw cutting [illegible] drilling machines, power and hand punching [illegible] trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and [illegible]

TERMS—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 20th of 11th Mo. (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late ENOCH [illegible], deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thorndale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 167¼ acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting-houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well adapted to either grain or [illegible] and lies very warm to the south; is well watered, contains a good lot, apple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle eminence, a commodious barn, and all other necessary outbuildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; JAMES H. BARTLETT, No. 203 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1855.
JOHN G. LANE,
SUSAN SWIFT,
JAMES SWIFT.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—SHAKE & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 181 feet long, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches in width, and [illegible] feet hold, and has one [illegible] cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She [illegible] every way adapted for conveyance. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 12th-st., East River, Nov. [illegible]. Apply to SHAKE & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL fine horses and carriages on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st. A pair of bay horses about fifteen and a half hands high, long tail, six years old, stylish, warranted sound and kind in all respects, sold only for want of use. Also, a light two-seat carriage, shifting top, [illegible] by LAWRENCE, nearly new. The above presents a desirable opportunity to those in want of an establishment.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., [illegible] assorted hardware, cutlery, German goods, &c., forming a desirable assortment, for particulars of which see catalogues, which [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—D. B. HOUGH will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Waverley-place, consisting of royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, parlor chairs to match, do. ottomans, reception chairs, rosewood marble top centre tables, do. sofa tables, do. marble top pier tables, mirror backs, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, girandoles and chandeliers and brackets, mantel clocks, vases, oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; elegant rosewood piano made by Barmore, crimson brocatel window curtains, lace do., mahogany extension dining tables, do. black walnut, mahogany chairs, in hair cloth, do. arm chairs, cane-seat chairs, mahogany marble-top sideboard, China dinner and tea sets, glass ware, fire dishes, oyster do., coffee and tea urns, plated castors, cutlery, &c., &c.; elegant mahogany cabinet, containing 40 drawers, coins, medals, minerals, fossils, shells, &c., mahogany armoire-à-glace, mahogany French bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing-bureaus, do. do. washstands, black walnut bedsteads, do. bureaus, do. washstands, maple bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, &c.; table sets, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, quilts, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.; table cloths, napkins, &c.; oil-cloths, hall-stoves, oak hall-chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell, by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., a splendid pair of family horses; the horses are white, are brothers, 8 and 9 years old, they have been used by their present owner as carriage horses for three years. They are in every respect safe, gentle, and reliable, being equally kind in single or double harness, and very fast travelers and of great endurance; the near horse has been slightly lame in one of his hind legs, supposed to be a small spavin, which has yielded to remedies used, and it is believed that no injury will ever arise from it; with this exception the horses are sound as a dollar, and will be so warranted by the owner; they are invaluable for family horses, and are only sold for want of use; they cost the owner $1,000 and will be sold to the highest bidder.

Also, an elegant extension-top family carriage, made by Lawrence, and cost $650; it is lined with silk brocatel, and covered with chintz slip lining. The carriage has been but little used—has recently been thoroughly overhauled, painted and varnished, and is now in complete order.

Also, a silver-plated double harness in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., elegant oil-paintings, just received from Europe and never before exhibited, of the English, Flemish, Italian and French schools. Among them will be found two exceedingly fine specimens, warranted original by Mehenback, signed; one fine picture signed Paul Potter. Also a splendid collection of Flemish pictures just received from the Hague, by Musin, Coekie, Shaggey, Verwee, Verboeckhoven, Greeting, De Lauer, Wens, Delour, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several very fine pictures of the modern English school, by Wilson, Jr., Hart, McKenzie, McCollough and other English artists. Also, an exceedingly fine assortment of French pictures on copper by La Jove Chambeaux, Pestalle, and others, all elegantly framed and in fine order. Also, a large collection of richly framed engravings of very desirable subjects, in all forming a collection worthy the attention of those in want of fine pictures. They will be ready for exhibition one day before sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, AT No. 556 BROADWAY, BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF C. J. SCHMITT, Esq.—TO BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of C. J. SMITH, Esq., 556 Broadway, all the remainder of his stock of superior furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, centre and extension tables, book-cases, sideboards, etageres, escritoires, library, dining room and chamber furniture of the most costly manufacture—the whole being of his own make, in the best style of workmanship and materials. Will be sold to the highest bidder, without regard to cost, to close the business. Terms, under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, Mortgage Sale of the entire stock of Messrs. F. & S. DAVIS, No. 104 Spring-st., corner of Mercer, under the Saint Nicholas Hotel. Sold to satisfy two Chattel Mortgages, consisting of a large stock of modern and antique styles of superb cabinet furniture of the manufacture of Hutchings, Roux, Baudouine, Ponsot, and other large manufacturers, both new and second-hand; also, Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OWENS, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagees.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY, NEAR MURRAY-ST.—(STORE PROPERTY.) ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will offer at public auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lease for 21 or 25 years of the valuable property known as No. 254 Broadway, being the third lot north of Murray-st., and opposite the Park. Lot 25x107 feet. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—D. T. MACFARLAN will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at No. 204 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., household furniture nearly new, having been in use only a short time, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, hair-seat chairs and sofa, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, oil-cloths, bed and bedding, &c. Terms cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION TO-MORROW (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads pallisses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, THIS DAY, Nov. 15, and continue the following days. Importer's stock of furs, &c., at auction, consisting of mountain marten, fitch, French sable, Russian ermine, Siberian squirrel, real stone martin, Canada minx, capes, tippets, gents' collars, lap and sleigh robes, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, silver-plated ware, parlor and cooking stoves; also two wagons, harness, &c.
E. LOTT, Sheriff.
H. DUFTON, Deputy.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., 350 cases boots, shoes and brogans, prime retailing goods, adapted to the country or City trade, which will be sold without reserve for cash.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

ELIAS COMBS WILL SELL—THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the three-story house, No. 14 Stanton-st., near the Bowery, consisting of bedsteads, mattresses, carpeting, tables, washstands, chairs, oil-cloths, sofas, canary birds, kitchen utensils, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT WEST POINT, N. Y.—About twenty United States Horses will be sold at public auction at West Point, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, cash.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, A. A. Q. M.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 145 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. E. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 30 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL BOOK.—Every arrival from the Pacific brings accounts of deaths by CHOLERA. We recommend to those going there to procure Dr. SHERRILL'S Book on Practice of Medicine and on Cholera. The mode of treatment in it contained has proved to be the best and most successful ever adopted. The work also contains a new mode of treating smallpox, which renders it mild and harmless. For sale at RADDE'S, No. 322 Broadway, and at SHERRILL'S shop, No. 313 Hudson-st.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 13 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FAIRLESS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

The grand secret in the preservation of health is to prevent constipation; strive to secure a regular and vigorous action of the digestive functions, and when symptoms of costiveness present themselves it can be at once relieved by taking HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR, which in all cases will be found a speedy and permanent remedy. *For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, 100 Fulton-st.*

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very *vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself* in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up in the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1834, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.
RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of those diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by B. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 263 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DURYEA & PRICE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled by PETER J. DURYEA.
PETER J. DURYEA.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855. JOHN PRICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 57 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that the partnership hitherto existing between OWEN GRIOR and PATRICK O'REILLY was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 6th inst. All claims against the house will be discharged by P. O'REILLY, at No. 123 Duane-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

MR. FREDERICK WHITE—Is a partner in our house from this date.
ROBERT H. WHITE & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article, that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee.
WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:40 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:40 A. M., Cincinnati 9:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M. in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:20 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M. reaching Sandusky at 1:20 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 11:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, 7 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:15 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, BLOWER, &c., FOR SALE—At a great bargain, viz.: 1 eight-horse power steam-engine, in good repair; 1 large boiler; 1 Essex County power punch; 1 upright power-drill and countershaft; 1 turning lathe, shears and shaft; 1 power grindstone; 1 large sized blower, counter-shaft and belts, together with a complete assortment of blacksmith's and finisher's tools, &c., the whole being the machinery and working implements of a foundry and iron-railing establishment. The above property, either in whole or in part, will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars apply to GEORGE PLATT, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications. Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 19 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 3,600 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,300 perches of masonry and 155,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 3,000 perches of masonry and 760,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 2,400 perches of masonry and 355,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.
WILLIAM CASE, President.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Oct. 3 ... 1855	Saturday, Oct. 6 ... 1855
Wednesday, Oct. 17 ... 1855	Saturday, Oct. 20 ... 1855
Wednesday, Oct. 31 ... 1855	Saturday, Nov. 3 ... 1855
Wednesday, Nov. 14 ... 1855	Saturday, Nov. 17 ... 1855
Wednesday, Nov. 28 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 1 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 15 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 29 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head. Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new steamer ARAGO, 2,500 tons, CAPT. D. LINES, will leave New-York for Southampton and Havre, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 12 o'clock M. Built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of Hull and Machinery to insure safety and speed. The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has fully demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be devised. The price of passage to Southampton and Havre is, First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. To passengers going to London these steamers offer the advantage of economy both in time and expense. Specie delivered in London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, to be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, President,
No. 53 Broadway.

P. S.—The new steamer FULTON, of the same tonnage and construction, commanded by Capt. JAMES A. WOTTON, will follow the ARAGO on the 15th December.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*,
Northampton, new,	*Constitution*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR EUROPE.—FOR HAVRE—The superior steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will leave for Havre, from Pier No. 37 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M.
First Cabin Passage ... $120
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

This ship will run to Havre during the Winter, and will resume her regular trips to Bremen on the opening of the North Sea navigation in the Spring. For freight or passage, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer, EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New-York for Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, the 19th January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

Rates of passage in future advertisement.
Apply to J. M. SYMON,
No. 23 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, RICHARD WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO., always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13, Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed and sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

On and after the 17th inst., the ships of this line will leave at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND—CHANGE OF HOUR—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, will begin to receive freight on Wednesday, Nov. 21, and sail from her pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on MONDAY, Nov. 26.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, good body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

CHAS. STARR, JR., & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Turpentine and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps, and Chandeliers of all kinds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of [illegible] the City of New-York, [illegible] Fifty-ninth, and One Hundred and [illegible] sts., and the Fifth and Eighth avs., in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (room No. [illegible]) in this City, on or before the 6th day of November, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons whose interests [illegible] themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER,
WILLIAM KENT,
L. BRADISH,
WARREN BRADY,
JEREMIAH TOWLE, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—Sullivan County.—JOSEPH YOUNG against WILLIAM BRADLEY and HARRIET J. his wife, Arthur Palen and Catharine M. his wife, Edward Palen and Helen A. his wife, Gilbert Palen and Caroline his wife, Nicholas Flagler and Cornelia his wife, Joseph Willey and Betsey his wife, John B. Stickles and Maria his wife, Patrick McGrath and Frances his wife, Lawrence McGrath and Ann his wife, William Barton and Phebe J. his wife, Luman Hinkley and Harriet his wife, Edward Lord and Grace his wife, John McGrath and Hannah his wife, Edmund Gleeson and [illegible] his wife, John Clark and Ellen his wife, Luke Clark and Ellen his wife, Edward Kenny and Margaret his wife, John Hanly and Ann his wife, Henry Sparwasser and Mary his wife, Frederick W. Kecht and Mary his wife, Richard Noon and Bridget his wife, William Phillips, Ira A. Shepardson, John H. Northrop, Richard Stillwell, Joseph M. Brown, William E. Stillwell, George Hill, Justus H. Earle, Abraham L. Earle, Micah White, Thomas E. Hardenbergh, Cornelius Hardenbergh, Samuel Strong, Charles Place, Jr., John Harmon, the Kingston Bank, the President, Directors and Company of the Ulster County Bank, John Morison, Wakeman Fenton, Lewis G. Wilson, George W. Gasherie, Middletown Bank, David Crawford, William K. Mailer, Richard A. Southwick, Hiram Williamson, Moses M. Vail, Thomas Rich, Richard T. Corwin, Francis A. Esty, Daniel Romaine, Chauncey Belknap, James M. Griggs, Hector Sears, Henry Sears, Edward D. Webb, Samuel G. Purdy, The Clinton and Essex Mutual Insurance Company, Edson H. [illegible], Samuel G. Kimball, George Schryver, Joseph H. Tuthill, Richard H. Brodhead, Dimmis Hardenbergh, Samuel Purvis, Algernon S. Dodge, John Malloch, Augustus P. Thompson, Gerard M. L. Hardenbergh, Gardner Decker, Henry J. Martin, Lemuel Martin, James E. Buckley, Joseph Taylor, Peter Theobald, Anthony Schryner, Edward Livingston, George W. Benton, Peter C. Matthews, Lewis Matthews, Horatio N. Farris, Frederick M. St. John, James Manion, Stephen Hamilton, John Johnston, Edward Young, Samuel B. Cawley, Alfred Post, David Lines, Ephraim L. Burnham, Nesbit Dimmick, Timothy Ryne, William E. Fisk, James Gowan, Andrew Conner, Patrick Clark, Samuel Salsbury, Daniel M. Davis, Patrick Ryne, Thomas Ryne, Stephen E. Stewart, Stephen M. Sprague, Daniel B. St. John.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at his office in Monticello, on the 31st day of August, in the year 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 31, 1855. J. A. THOMPSON, Plaintiff's Att'y.
n8-1awbwTh*

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—JOHN L. BENEDICT against JOHN STINSON and ELIZABETH his wife, STEPHANAS HUNT, JOSEPH S. WRIGHT, Elias H. Travis, Henry Travis, James Underhill, William Underhill, Elizabeth Kahlor, [illegible] C. Vought, William Bleakley, Jr., Oliver Cronk, John McNany, Martin Griffin and John Fowler.—To the defendant ELIZABETH KAHLOR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 20th day of October, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in Peekskill, Westchester County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Peekskill, Oct. 18, 1855. a18-1awbwTh*
DAVID W. TRAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN BABCOCK, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same to G. C. BURNAP, at the office of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1855.
my24-1aw6mTh* GEO. H. BABCOCK, G. C. BURNAP, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL ALLISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., No. 9 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 22, 1855.
MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr.,
ABRAHAM R. ALLISON,
o25-1aw6mTh* EDWARD BRADEL, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SNOOK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Law Office of NELSON SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.
JACOB MILLER, Administrator, &c., je14-1aw6mTh* of said Snook.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., No. [illegible] Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.
au2-1aw6mTh* JAMES W. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SHAROT, Senr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 162 85th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1855. DAVID S. SHAROT,
s6-1aw6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EUNICE KNEELAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 76 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1855.
WILLIAM E. ANDARIESE, Administrator.
o11-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PHEBE EVERIT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 168 Henry-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated June 8, 1855.
je14-1aw6mTh* HENRY EVERIT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.
o4-1aw6mTh* JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EZRA PHILLIPS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 87 Sands-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1855.
CATHARINE PHILLIPS, Administratrix.
au30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DWIGHT ANDREWS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. J. & J. FONDA, Nassau Bank Building, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated July 26, 1855.
ADELINE W. ANDREWS, Administratrix.
jy26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of EDWARD A. FRASER, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1855.
HELEN S. LOUNSBERRY, Administratrix,
EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator.
au16-1aw6mTh*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs

was filled at its opening, yesterday, with a motley gathering of uniformed Policemen, battered and used-up men, and dirt-besmeared women. The first "case" heard was a wee-begone Dutchman, from New-London, Connecticut, who told a melancholy tale of

THE EFFECTS OF LAGER BIER.

His name was Schmidt, he said, and he arrived in this City on Monday last. Feeling very dry he entered a saloon in the Bowery and partook of a glass of that Teutonic beverage. Having done so, he was about to leave, when the barkeeper and a young woman, neither of whom he ever saw before, entered into [illegible] and familiar conversation with him, and solicited him to drink again at the expense of the landlord. The lady was particularly [illegible] and fascinating in her conduct; so much so that Schmidt determined to "feel quite at home and be [illegible] with his new-made acquaintances." [illegible] himself, drank and laughed and laughed and drank again till he began to feel very "strange" about the head, so "strange" that he didn't know himself. Indeed he admitted that just at that time he "was not himself!" The feeling about the head was not as if he were drunk (he was [illegible]), but a sort of stupid feeling. The last he remembered of the circumstance was falling [illegible] between the hospitable bar-keeper and the fascinating woman. When he awoke he had a very bad headache and an empty wallet; all the money he had with him—$47 in good Connecticut [illegible]—had disappeared. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the guilty pair.

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.

The next person heard was a young woman, with swollen eyes and a child at the breast. She was full of trouble, she said, and desired to tell his Honor all about it.

Magistrate—Well, my good woman, be as brief as possible.

Woman—Indeed 'n I will, yer worship; av coorse a gintleman likes you has enough to mind widout listening to the likes av me, God knows. But who'd iver think Tom would act so, afther——

Magistrate—Well, come now, what do you want? Who is Tom?

Woman—Who is Tom, is't? Why, my husband, av coorse.

Magistrate—Well, what has he been doing? Be quick.

Woman—Sure af ye'll only lesten I'll tell ye. I was coming out av me house in Beekman-street like a [illegible] which is more than his ould mother or any of the faction can say, for she ran away with her husband, and she niver had a day's good luck since, bad cess to her, when who should I [illegible] but poor Mrs. Maloney. "Is that you, Mrs. Quon," said she? "Indeed it's that same," says I. "Where are ye going?" says she. "Where am I going," says I—"then, be dad, to look for Tom, to be sure." "An'" says Mrs. Maloney to me——

Magistrate—O, we don't want to know what Mrs. Maloney said. What is the complaint against your husband?

Woman—Sure of you'll lesten for a minit I'll tell you all about it.

Magistrate—Go on.

Woman—Well, we were walkin' out along the street, and he talked to me fair and aisy till we got back of the public house, and, then, darlin', without saying as much as by yer lave, he tried to get the better av me.

Magistrate—Tried to "get the better" of you? What did he do?

Woman—Be dad an' you may well ax me that—an' didn't he, savin' yer presence, cover me face and all of me with blood.

Magistrate—(Indignant and surprised)—Mr. Clerk, give me a warrant. [Magistrate proceeds to fill up the warrant,] and asks—"Well, my good woman, when and where did this occurrence take place?"

In Kilkenny,—where do you think?—and it happened six years comin' next Lady's Day, because——

Magistrate—[More indignant and more surprised] —Mr. Officer, show this woman out.

[Exit aggrieved wife, with baby crying lustily.]

POCKET PICKING.

A man giving his name as John Cosham was then arraigned, charged by Miss Eliza Ann Baker, of Yonkers, with picking her port-monnaie and its contents, $10 75, from her pocket. Miss Baker made affidavit that as she was going on board the steamboat *Thomas E. Hulse*, she felt a hand about her person, and turning quickly around caught the prisoner in the act of picking her pocket. Cosham was locked up for trial.

A CALIFORNIA ROW.

Francis W. Scheraga, "a nice young man," was brought in, with his face covered with blood.

Magistrate—What has this young man been doing?

Officer—He's been fighting.

Magistrate—He looks like a thief.

Nice Young Man—I am not a thief. You look more like a thief than I do, Mister Connolly.

Magistrate—Don't be impertinent, Sir. What are the particulars of this case?

Officer—He and a lot of Californians got into a row in the Fourth Ward. Complaint was made that he was the aggressor, and I took him.

Magistrate—I shall hold you for trial in $300.

Not having any friends about just at that time, the accused was locked up, but at a later hour he was bailed out.

CAUTION TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

William Stevens complained that Mrs. Ann Kane, keeper of a boarding house at No. 31 Washington-street, had taken forcible possession of his coat and [illegible] which it contained. Mrs. Kane, (who is 60 years of age,) in explanation of the charge, stated that the complainant engaged board at her house some days since, and on Monday attempted to decamp without settling up his account. Finding remonstrance against such a procedure of no avail, she seized her boarder's coat and its contents in security for the sum owed. The Magistrate informed her that such proceedings on her part were entirely illegal, and being so he was compelled to hold her for examination in the sum of $1,000. The bonds not being forthcoming, the accused was locked up. Later in the day, however, an up-town friend entered into the necessary recognizance, and Mrs. Kane was set at liberty.

VAGRANTS.

Anne Williams, Jane Reed, May Ferris and Jane Young, voluntarily appeared and desired to be sent to the Island as vagrants for the term of three months. Their request was complied with.

An amount of other light business was disposed of.

Essex Market Police Court.

A man by the name of George Teasey was arraigned on the charge of

FALSE PRETENSES.

From the affidavits made, it would seem that Teasey is an adept at a business becoming much in vogue. On the 30th of October, it is alleged, Teasey entered the store of G. J. Dunhill, No. 167 Greenwich-street, a suit of clothes valued at $33, and requested to have the goods sent to No. 25 Howard-st., where he would pay for them. The clothes were sent as directed. Teasey was there when they arrived, took them, went up stairs for the money, but forgot to return. The messenger after waiting for a long time, went back, minus money and clothes.

Some time after Teasey called at the gilding shop of S. Esquilly, No. 487 Broome-street, and ordered a quantity of gilding, which he desired to have sent to No. 194 Centre-street, where he would pay for it. The gilding was sent as directed. When the clerk in charge of the gilding arrived, Teasey told him he had not the money with him, but if he would accompany him to Trinity Building, Broadway, he would borrow it of a friend. The clerk consented, and both proceeded to Trinity Building, but the "friend" was not to be found. The clerk becoming suspicious that all was not right, determined to return to Centre-street and secure the gilding. On going back with that view, he ascertained that the gilding had been carted off by some parties, of whom he was unable to obtain any clue.

The officers being notified of the facts, succeeded in arresting Teasey, and he was committed to answer in default of $5,000 bonds.

CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

Mrs. Haley, of Bedford-street, Brooklyn, while riding in a stage in Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, thought she felt a hand in her pocket. Turning quickly around, she saw a fellow-passenger withdrawing his hand, in which he held her port-monnaie, *containing $9 50*. *The thief* attempted to get out of the stage; but Mrs. Haley, seizing him by the coat-tail, held him fast. The other passengers stopped the stage and an officer, who was called, relieved the lady of her prisoner, and conveyed him to the Mayor's office, where he gave his name as John Stone. Before the policeman arrived, Stone threw away the stolen property, but it was afterwards found. Stone is a tall, good-looking man, and is said to be an old offender. He was committed to prison.

Mayor Wood Getting up Capital Out West.

The Cincinnati papers say: "The Directors of the City Infirmary have received a letter from Mayor Wood, of New-York, in answer to some queries propounded by them to him, as to the reason of the influx of foreign paupers into our city. In his answer he states that they were not sent by the City authorities, nor by the Emigration Societies, to his knowledge, and advances the idea that they were sent by foreign governments direct to this place, which he says he doubts not. Here then our authorities will no doubt stop. We shall notice this matter more fully at some future time."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 13.

Judge INGERSOLL has sent down his decisions in the following cases heard before him at the last term of the Court.

LIEN ON STEAMBOAT—[illegible]

J. A. & A. B. [illegible] vs. *The Steamboat Highlander*.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for work done, and materials furnished by the libelants to the steamboat. A contract in writing was made between the owner of the boat and the libelants on the 1st of Feb., 1855, by which the libelants agreed to build and put on board the steamboat a boiler, and do certain other work, for which the owner agreed to pay $4,000, as follows: $1,000 on March 1, $1,000 [illegible] when the boiler was put [illegible] and all the work completed, and the balance in a note payable three months from the completion of the work. The boat was to run between New-York and Albany. The work was finished June 8, 1855. The three cash payments were made, but the note for $1,000 was never given or tendered. Some extra work was done to the boat, the amount of which was disputed. And to the agent of the libelants coming to receive payment of both claims, the owner offered to give a note at three months for $2,500 in satisfaction of both. This was declined, and the libel was then filed.

The respondent claimed that the libelants, by agreeing to receive a note at three months from the completion of the work, had waived the lien, given them by the State law, upon the boat for the $1,400. For the rest it was admitted that he would have a lien.

Held by the Court.—That if it can be fairly inferred from the stipulations of the contract that the libelants meant to trust to the personal responsibility of the owner, the contract is inconsistent with the exercise of a lien, and the same is waived. (17 How. R. 53.) And it would also be waived if an unconditional credit were given for the payment, extending beyond the time for which a lien is given by the State law. (7 Peters, 324.)

That the fair import of the lien law of this State is, that the material man shall have a lien for what the owner agrees to give him in payment for his work and materials, provided that which is agreed to be given is by the agreement to be given before the expiration of the time allowed by law for the lien to exist.

That the owner of the *Highlander* agreed to pay the libelant by a note at three months, to be given when the work was finished, and for the fulfillment of that payment the libelant had a lien. And if the note for $1,400 at three months, had been given or tendered by the owner, the lien would have ceased, as in that case there would have been a credit extending beyond the time allowed by the State law for the existence of the lien.

But the note not having been given or tendered, the libelants still have a lien upon the boat, as well for the balance upon the contract, as for the extra work.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the amount.

For libelants, Mr. McMahon. For claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER—LOOK-OUT ON STEAMBOAT—DUTY OF SAILING VESSELS.

Wilson D. Reed vs. *The Steamboat New-Haven*.—The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the sloop *George M. Dallas*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with a barge towed by the steamboat, which happened about 11 o'clock on the night of May 7, 1855, a little below Piermont, on the North River. The night was dark and cloudy, so that sailing vessels could but imperfectly be discovered at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile. The wind was about E. S. E. The river there is about two miles wide, and its course nearly north and south. The sloop was bound to Brooklyn with a cargo of brick, being about seventy-five tons burden, manned by a captain, two deck hands and a cook, and at the time of the collision was on her larboard tack, her sheets being off a few points. The steamer was bound from New-York to Piermont, having one barge on her starboard side and two on her larboard side, the outer one of which struck the sloop on her larboard quarter about 12 feet from her stern, from the effects of which the sloop sunk. At the time of the collision the pilot of the steamboat was at the wheel in the pilot-house, about 50 feet from the stem. The captain was with him and a deck hand. The captain saw the sloop when she first hove in sight on the starboard bow, but turned away and saw no more of her till just before the collision, when a remark of the pilot's as he rung the bells to slow, stop and back, called his attention to her, as well as that of the deck hand. No one was stationed forward as a look-out, though a man was sitting on the bow of the first larboard barge. The steamer was going at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and had her lights up.

Those on the sloop first saw the steamer about a mile or a mile and a half distant, and on their larboard bow. Each vessel supposed the other was to the east, holding a course parallel with their own, and would go clear, unless she changed her direction. The sloop held on until within from 60 to 150 yards, and then, apprehending danger, kept away a little, and the pilot of the steamboat then rang his bells and hove his wheel hard a port. When within about thirty yards, the sloop bore more away, but could not then escape the collision.

Held by the Court—That the rules of law for the government of steamers in respect to a look-out are well settled and are of stern necessity.

That the steamboat did not have such a look-out as is required by the law, (10 How. R., 585,) and by that failure a *prima facie* case is made out against her, which must stand, unless rebutted by clear and satisfactory proof.

That it is the duty of a sailing vessel, meeting a steamboat, to hold her course, and of the steamboat to avoid her. (10 How., 589; 12 How., 463.)

That upon the facts, both vessels were mistaken as to the course of the other, as instead of being on parallel lines, they were crossing each other's track.

That it was an error in the pilot of the steamer not to have known the true course of the sloop and to have proceeded with unslackened speed.

That the sloop had the right to keep her course, and also a right when she had good reason to apprehend a collision, as the steamer had taken no measures to avoid it, to endeavor herself to escape from it, and if in making such attempt, when peril was threatening, she did not adopt the most judicious course, such error of judgment would not be charged against her as a fault. [The Genesee Chief, 10 How.]

That the evidence in the case does not rebut the *prima facie* case made out against the steamer, by her failure to have the look-out required by the rules of law, but rather strengthens it, and she must be held liable for the damages.

Decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon. For claimants, Mr. Beebe and Messrs. Eaton and Davies.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

Williams vs. *Johnson*—*Cross Suit.*—These motions are to be continued, on filing a supplemental complaint. No costs.

Roberts vs. *Dayton*.—Motion for writ of assistance denied, without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Hassell vs. *Penman*.—The parties cited are discharged from any further examination. Opinion.

Griffin vs. *Griffin*.—Order of reference as settled.

Gerry vs. *Post et al.*—The purchaser must be discharged from his purchase, and be paid the costs of this motion, ($10)—and the costs of examining the title, including a counsel fee on such examination, which are to be repaid to the plaintiff on a future sale of the property. Opinion.

Ten Broeck vs. *Sloa*.—The appointment of a receiver ordered. He is to take the defendant's interest in the annuity for $25,000, and *also* in the claim now being prosecuted by the defendant in the United States Circuit Court; but *must apply* to the Court, on ten days' notice, to sell, or compromise, or dispose of the same, and the defendant is to pay $10 costs of motion, and $25 of supplemental proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Figuniero vs. *Jackson*.—DALY, J.—This is an application to vacate the transcript of a judgment entered up in the Marine Court. The cause was tried in the Court below, before a single Justice and a Jury, and, a verdict having been found for the plaintiff, judgment was entered up by the Justice, in manner and form as prescribed by the statute. (1 Rev. Laws of 1813, p. 386, § 123.) From this judgment the defendant appealed to the General Term of the Marine Court, and the General Term ordered a new trial, unless the plaintiff should elect to reduce the amount of the judgment. This the plaintiff refused to do. Whereupon one of the Justices made an order that the plaintiff make the election in writing, under the order of the General Term, and serve notice thereof upon the defendant within three days after service of notice of the order, which the plaintiff having omitted to do, their complaint was *dismissed*.

It is insisted that no appeal lay to the General Term in the case, and that the order made by it, granting a new trial, with the proceedings subsequent thereto, were void, and that the judgment *still remains in full force and effect*. *It is* claimed that the General Term have no power under the Act of 1853, Laws of 1853, p. 1,165, to review anything but the decision of a single Justice opening a default; but it has been repeatedly held upon motions in this Court that such is not the construction of the statute—but that an appeal lies from any judgment rendered by a single Justice. An appeal lies, in the language of the statute, from a judgment entered upon the direction of a single Justice, "to the General Term," in the same manner, and with the like effect as appeals in the Supreme Court from a decision by a single Judge "to the General Term." The meaning of this is very plain. In the Supreme Court a judgment may be entered upon the decision of a single Justice, without a Jury, from which an appeal lies directly to the General Term, (§ 348,) and when the trial is by a Jury the Clerk enters the judgment in conformity with the verdict, unless a different direction is given by the Court (§ 264.) But the statutes organizing the Marine Court give the Clerk no power to enter judgment in conformity with the verdict of the Jury. He is authorized to docket or register judgment, but the Court must give judgment. (3 Rev. Laws, p. 383, § 110, pp. 387, 123.) The Justice before whom the trial is had, with or without a Jury, must, in every case, give judgment, and the Clerk must docket the judgment, in conformity with the entry or minute made by the Justice. As every judgment in the Marine Court is entered upon the direction of the Justice who tries the cause, the provision of the statute of 1853, that appeals are *to be brought in the same manner*, and with the like effect as appeals in the Supreme Court from the decision of a single Justice to the General Term, is plain or obvious. The party appeals from the judgment entered by direction of the Justice of the Marine Court as he would appeal from a judgment entered by direction of a single Justice of the Supreme Court. The mode of procedure in both cases is the same, and as an appeal in the Marine Court is to have the like effect as an appeal in the Supreme Court, the General Term of that Court [illegible] in reviewing the judgment which the General Term of the Supreme Court would have in the case pointed out. They may order a new trial, or as respects the appeal and in every stage of it, do whatever the Supreme Court might do in any case of an appeal from the decision of a single Judge of the Court to the General Term. The order of the General Term was defective in not pointing out within what time the plaintiff should elect. But no time having been named, it was competent, as it would have been in the Supreme Court, for a single Justice to make an order that the plaintiff should elect within a reasonable time, and if he failed to do so, to order that the cause be set down for trial, when, if the plaintiff failed to appear and prosecute the case, judgment of default might have been rendered against him. This, it appears, was not done, but the Justice dismissed the complaint upon the plaintiff's refusing to elect. This he had no authority to do. The extent of the decision of the General Term was to order a new trial if the plaintiff would not consent to reduce the amount of the judgment. The General Term did not order that the complaint should be dismissed if the plaintiff failed to elect whether he would have a new trial or reduce the judgment; but that the judgment should be reversed if he did not consent to reduce it to $250, and a new trial ordered. Under that decision, though the plaintiff refused to elect, he was still entitled to have the cause tried over again; of which, it appears, he was deprived by the Justice dismissing his complaint because he refused to elect, whether or not he would reduce the amount of the judgment. This, however does not affect this motion. The cause is yet pending and undetermined, and this motion vacating the transcript of the judgment must be granted.

A. Martinez de Santos vs. *P. N. Searle*.—INGRAHAM, P. J.—The motion is to strike out parts of an answer as frivolous. The action is to recover on four bills of exchange.

To the first bill mentioned in the complaint the defendant sets up in his answer matter in payment thereof. This is not objected to by the plaintiff.

To the second and third bills mentioned in the complaint, which are stated as having been made payable to the plaintiff, and having been delivered to him, the defendant in his answer says that he has not any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether the plaintiff is now the lawful owner and holder of the same.

There is no such allegation in the complaint as the defendant attempts to put in issue by this part of the answer; nor was it necessary that the complaint should contain it. The facts alleged are the making the bill and the delivery to the plaintiff, to whose order it was payable. On either of these allegations the defendant, by a denial, could take issue. If he cannot do so, he has no defence to make by way of denial. If the plaintiff, since he received the bill, has passed it away to another person, that fact should be set up affirmatively in the answer, and in that way an issue would arise on the pleadings. The answer to the second and third count in the complaint is bad, and forms no defence.

The answer to the fourth count, or fourth bill of exchange, denies any knowledge, &c., as to the indorsement of the bill of exchange by the payee. This is, undoubtedly, sufficient, and forms a valid answer to the complaint in this respect, so as to render proof of that indorsement necessary on the trial of the cause.

It is objected that the motion is for judgment as to three counts, and is in the nature of a demurrer, and that if any one of the answers is good, the motion must be denied.

I do not understand that rule as applicable to a demurrer, to apply to a motion. The reason of the rule is that a demurrer admits everything contained in a pleading to be true, and if so, and one part of the answer forms a good defence, the pleading cannot be said to be frivolous. Here, however, no such admission is made, and, on motions, the Court is not limited to granting the whole or none. It is frequently the case that a motion is granted in part and denied in part. In such a case it may affect the question of costs, but not the right to grant the relief in part which is asked for.

In the present case the motion is granted as to the second and third bills of exchange mentioned in the pleadings. So much of the answer as refers to those bills is to be stricken out.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

BURGLARY.

George Dussolph was tried, yesterday, in this Court on a charge of burglary in third degree. The indictment charged him with stealing a bottle of brandy and a bundle of cigars from a public house kept by Mr. Bowe, No. 125 Columbia-street. A verdict of Guilty was rendered.

GRAND LARCENY.

John H. Cannon and Michael McCullough were next tried for grand larceny, in stealing a bolt of copper worth $50.

The principal witness was a Mr. Pearson, who deposed that he was a Dock Agent of the Baltimore Transportation Company. His testimony was insufficient. Mr. Spencer defended the prisoner, and the Jury acquitted him.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Martha Lane, a colored girl, was tried for passing a $5 bill on the Ocean Bank, at the store of Mr. John W. Mead, No. 147 Varick-street, knowing said bill to be counterfeit.

A smart little lad, named Jacob Schroeder was the principal witness. The prisoner handed him the bill and asked if it was good. He replied in the affirmative and gave her the change.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended the prisoner, and the Jury lost no time in acquitting her.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

David McNetten was tried for passing a counterfeit $10 on the Delaware City Bank. Mr. Richard Dillon, a druggist, corner of Rose and Pearl streets, was the only witness. The evidence was strong against the prisoner, who was charged with forgery in the second degree. Mr. Charles Spencer defended him. The Jury convicted him of forgery in the fourth degree.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 342 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

An examination of the qualities of RAY'S celebrated Stocking-knit Undergarments, will convince all of their manifest superiority over every other fabric; and a trial of their sanitary virtues will satisfy the wearer that they truly are THE GARMENT for health, comfort and enjoyment. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 198 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.
Oculist and Aurist.
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another very excellent bill is presented at this popular place of amusement for this evening, viz: The New Drama of "Gipsey Bess," the comic Ballet of the "Four Lovers," and "Jonathan Bradford." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, and the whole company appearing. Secure your seats in time.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depot, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishing cure of an abscess pronounced incurable by the Faculty. ROBERT PARLEY, of Cumberland, Maine, was afflicted for three years with an abscess in the arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but was recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which completely healed it.

[Advertisement.]

The only gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Daguerreotypes to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 FOR $6!!—A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $6.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The only gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Photographs to GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk County Returns.

The county cast 3,249 votes for Secretary of State, of which Headley had 1,114, Hatch 1,048, and King 972—Headley's plurality being 66.

Rider went out of the county with 170 majority for Senator.

Ross (Independent) was elected County Judge over all regular nominees by several hundred votes.

As to County Clerk there is still a doubt whether Carpenter (K. N.) or Scudder is elected—the figures (unofficial) tie them.

Carman (K. N.) is Sheriff.

Suffolk sends two Democrats to the Assembly. In the First District, Floyd, against whom the K. N.'s and Temperance-men threw themselves, is elected by 28 majority. In the Second District, Wm. Sidney Smith (Soft) is elected by 12 majority. Both are men of influence, wealth, character and independence.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers assembled yesterday afternoon, and reached the Fifth Ward before adjournment. They are much delayed by irregularities in some of the returns.

Hogs and Corn.

The Toledo *Blade* of the 9th inst., says that: "In the country adjacent to Toledo, corn is scarce and hogs not over plenty. Pork will probably be high this Fall and Winter, as but little can be made. Mast in the woods is very scant; the least for a number of years, and grain is worth more to sell in the market than to fatten hogs. Quite a quantity hogs were brought up last Summer and shipped East, alive. One drover of our acquaintance, residing in Williams County, has driven over 4,000 head out of that county alone. There will probably be but little packing done here this Winter. Dressed hogs are selling for 6c.@6½c. for common, and 7c. for heavy. In the Southern portion of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and in Missouri and Kentucky, the corn crop has been good, and the prospects for pork are also good. In Indianapolis corn is selling at 25c.@30c. ₩ bushel and dressed pork is worth $6 ₩ 100 lbs. net."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 10th inst., says that, "Hogs are held as heretofore, with great firmness, and from 25 to 50 per cent. above the views of buyers. Holders of heavy Hogs contend for $7, and there are no sellers below $6 75 for delivery this month, but these rates being above the views of buyers, prices must be set down as nominal."

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of the 9th inst., says that, "Hogs were offered to-day at $6, but buyers at that figure were not about. The rate up the country appears to be $5@$5 25, and slow at the latter price."

The Louisville *Commercial Review*, of the 8th inst., says that "the market for Hogs is dull at 6c.@6¼c. from the hooks. Purchasers are not offering over 6c. net for Hogs, and feeders are not willing to accept this price. Both buyers and sellers are rather holding off, and the market will not display very great activity until the packing season opens. Farmers are selling in Madison county at 4½c. gross. Sales of 1,200 head have been made at this price since our last. In Henry and Shelby counties farmers hold at 5c., but buyers refuse to accede to their demands, and do not offer above 4½c. No sales have been effected at this price in the two last named counties. In Madison and surrounding counties Hogs are quickly purchased when offered at 4½c., which is equal to 6¼c. from the hooks in Louisville."

Albany Lumber Market, Nov. 13.

Business has been active during the week; sales and shipments heavy, though the latter have been restricted by the scarcity of vessels, of which a large number are wanted to carry off lumber already sold at improving freights. The assortment of lumber in market is good, and the supply ample, except of clear pine and best shaved shingles, which are in limited supply. Prices remain as per previous quotations.

A MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—On the 11th August last, and the 3d September, what is called the treasure—a brass-lock mail-bag, from Louisville—mysteriously disappeared. The matter was kept very quiet, and no publication given to the loss; but the Mail Agent has been on the look out ever since. A month or two since, a draft was presented at the banking-house of PADDOCK & BROTHER, on Third-street, by a young man, who asked if it was of any account. MR. PADDOCK hesitated in giving an answer, when the young man turned on his heel, and left rather in a hurry. Information was given to the officers, and on last Saturday Policemen PARKER and HURST arrested a young man, by the name of SAMUEL MATHEWS, on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery of the mail. Subsequently, while in jail, the prisoner made confession that he was guilty; that at the time of the robbery he was driving the express mail wagon from the landing, and on the 11th of August took the treasure bag and opened it, and for his pains procured about $80, throwing the documents which he considered to be of no account to himself down an out-house, back of a stable near Ninth and Walnut. On the 3d of September he again robbed the bag of near $400—disposing of the letters, &c., which contained no money, in the same manner as on the former occasion. This morning, MATHEWS was brought before Commissioner WARDEN, and upon confessing his guilt, was committed to answer, in default of $5,000. He denies having any accomplices.—*Cincinnati Times*, 10th.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, by Rev. Mr. Miley, Mr. ALFRED A. GIFFORD and Miss SALLIE, daughter of J. S. Atwood, Esq., of Atwood & Co., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Elder J. J. Porter, MR. CLARK STONE to MISS MARY E. CLARK, both of Orange, Conn.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Elder J. J. Porter, MR. FREDERICK STONE, of Orange, to MISS JULIA A. STOWE, *of Woodbridge, Conn.*

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the Episcopal residence, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, *eldest son of Thomas Meagher*, Esq., M. P., Waterford, Ireland, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter Townsend, Esq., of Southfield, Orange County, N. Y.

At Ephrata, Fulton County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, *by Rev. E. D. Towner*, ISAAC P. FRINK, of Newark, N. J. to JANE ANNA BURDICK, of New-York City.

At Bellows Falls, Vt., by Rev. Samuel Day, Capt. REED SHEDD, *of Stoddard, N. H., to* ELMIRA S. TINKER, *of* Marlow.

At Charlestown, Mass., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Mr. Lambert, at the residence of the bride's father, ALBERT B. POWERS, of this City, to VIRGINIA, daughter of Purser Levi D. Slamm, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, JOHN M. POUSSARD, born at Bordeaux, France, aged 55 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, the members of Concord Lodge, No. 48, also the members of Sincerité Lodge, No. 238 I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from her late residence, No. 151 3d-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, of consumption, MARY BRYANT, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 109 Columbia-st., on *Friday*, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 14, MRS. NANCY GIRARD, aged 76 years.

Her relatives and friends, and *those of Guy Richards*, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, *from his residence*, No. 8 Leroy-place.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, of congestion of the lungs, ANTOINETTA BEATRICE, daughter of Giuseppe and Emma Fagnani, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 791 Broadway, this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. *Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.*

In this City, at No. 86 2d-av., on Saturday, Nov. 10, JANE C. SWIFT, aged 5 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, WALTER, son of Oliver D. Ward, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 70 East 16th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, ANNE E., widow of the late John J. Ullman.

Her friends and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 110 Waverley-place, on Friday, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Wilmington, Del., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, of disease of the heart, JOHN FOWLER, (of the firm of John Fowler & Talmage,) in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, Jacob B. Fowler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, in Pacific, near Hoyt-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) on Tuesday, Nov. 13, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Charles and William, and sons-in-law, Thomas Betts, Evander Knapp, William Gardiner, and Abel Smith, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Nov. 15, from her late residence, Lorimer-st., near North 2d-st., at 2 P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, WARREN S. DOTY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 101 Adams-st.

At Buffalo, on Friday, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, CATHARINE T., wife of Wm. H. Greene, Esq., and daughter of Mrs. E. Ball, of Orange County.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 14.

$2,000 Ill.Inc.Fund.	[illegible]	200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]		
10,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
15,000 Indiana State 5s	80¾	100 do	[illegible]		
10,000 Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
500 Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
1,500 do	87½	100 do	[illegible]		
1,000 Hudson Con. Bs.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
5,000 Ill. C.R.R.Bs.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1,000 New-York C. 7s	100¼	100 do	[illegible]		
10 Bk. of N. America	102	100 do	[illegible]		
10 Commonwealth Bk.	94	50 do	[illegible]		
10 Mechanics Bank	119½	100 do	[illegible]		
5 Metropolitan Bank	100	50 do	[illegible]		
5 do	100½	100 do	[illegible]		
50 Canton Co.	[illegible]	250 do	[illegible]		
300 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
25 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
150 do b10	23	700 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]		
150 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	15½	100 do	[illegible]		
50 do b60	15½	110 Reading Railroad	[illegible]		
50 do b60	15¾	100 do	[illegible]		
50 Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
200 Cumb. Coal Co. s60	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Hudson R. R. R.	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Mich. Cen. R.R.	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.R. b15	70		
900 Gardiner Gold Mine	¾	200 do	[illegible]		
50 Ward Coal Co.	20	100 do	[illegible]		
50 Mic.S.&N.Ia.R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
112 do	93	100 Chi. & R.I. R.R.	[illegible]		
200 do b60	94	150 do	[illegible]		
40 do	93½	100 do	[illegible]		
5 Cleve. Ch. & Cin.	102½	50 do	[illegible]		
10 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	119	25 do	[illegible]		
80 do	118¾	150 do	[illegible]		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales were made at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$5,000 Erie R. R., 1st Mort., Int. added	101½@100
6,000 United States 6s, 1861, Int. added	111
3,000 Kentucky 6s, 1870, Int. added	99
3,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 1868, Int. added	80½
2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 1860, Int. added	90
1,700 Bond J. F., P., and V. Seaman	$95
40 Shares Bank New-York	114½
22 Shares Manhattan Bank	130½
25 Shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co.	60

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Il.Fld.B.with prv	89	100 Erie Railroad....b3	51
10,000 Missouri 6s...b30	83¾	100 do.........s60	50⅝
5,000 Tennessee 6s,'90.	92½	20 do.........	50¾
15,000 Il. C.R.R. Bds...	78⅜	100 do.........s30	50⅝
5,000 do.........s60	78⅜	100 do.........b60	51¼
1,000 Goshen Line Bs.	82	100 do.........b10	51
100 Cumber. Coal Co.s60	23¾	50 do.........	50¾
100 do.........b60	23¾	100 do.........s10	50¾
100 do.........s60	23⅞	100 do.........	50⅞
200 Nicar. Trans. Co. s3	15⅛	550 Reading Railroad...	88¾
100 do.........s30	15⅛	100 do.........b60	89
100 do.........b3	15½	500 do.........s30	88
50 Harlem Railroad...	20⅝	100 do.........s60	88
200 do.........b60	20⅝	36 do.........	88
50 Cleve. & Tol. R. b10	70⅞	15 Mich. Cen. R. R...	94¼
250 do.........	70⅛		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

There was a further improvement to-day in the Stock market, and less difficulty was experienced in Money loans among the Stock Brokers. The rates of interest on Mercantile paper, however, keep up, and the Discount Brokers are busy at 12 ₩ cent., first-class names, with an occasional exception at 10 ₩ cent. The delivery of $1,654,000 California Gold from the *Empire City*, and the sailing of the *Baltic* for Liverpool without a dollar of Specie, afford much encouragement. Bills on England closed 108⅝@108¾, bankers' names, most of the business done at the inside rate and 108¾. Some large Sterling loans were made yesterday on the hypothecation of Erie Stock, and the bills resold, second hand, on terms that influenced the withdrawal of a lot of Specie intended for the French steamer on Saturday. Such at least is current rumor in the Street. The Bulls in Erie, at all events, feel greatly strengthened in their ability to hold for prices which they deem more consistent than present rates with the annual report the Directors of the Company are about to make of the business of the Rail Road year which closed on 1st October. They are understood to retire this week about 8,000 shares. The Stock advanced 2 ₩ cent. to-day, and sold 10 ₩ cent. above the lowest point of last week. The transactions were large, and the movement of buyers, to all seeming, unusually confident. The sales of Illinois Central Bonds were also heavy, nearly $200,000, closing 78⅜. Reading and the Western Stocks firm, with an advance of 1½ on Toledo, 1 ₩ cent. on Galena, and 3 ₩ cent. on Cleveland & Pittsburg. Rock Island shares, of which the amount on the Street is not large, sold 89½ cash, and 90 on short time. The two Michigan Road Stocks stood pretty much as on Tuesday. The general market closed steady.

The deposits of California Dust and Bullion, at the Assay Office, exceeded a million of dollars; part of it ordered into Coin, and part held for order after the arrival of the *Pacific*. Should her advices prove at all favorable, nearly the whole amount will be retained in Coin. The exchange made this week at the South, against Cotton shipments, is equal to about $2,640,000, the largest business known in the second week in November for five years past. All calculations, however, on the influence of this cause of relief to the money market, as well as on the effect of the heavy movement of Breadstuffs, are made somewhat contingent upon the completion of the next money news from Paris and London, and our Banks, in consequence of the requisitions made upon them from the interior, for means to move the crop to the seaboard, are still acting with marked caution. The immediate consequence is, an increased outside offering of paper by the discount brokers. The disbursements by the sub-Treasury, to-day, *amounted to $237,671, including $80,000 on California warrants*. The receipts, $168,436, embracing *$80,000 to pay duties at Detroit*.

The Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road received in October $47,851, against $63,946 the *same month in 1854*. *This was formerly the* Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi Company. The business on the line, we hear, is steadily increasing.

The leading Managers of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie, have been in conference this week, arranging the details of their recent treaty of mutual relief and reform in regard to freight charges and passenger fares. It is ardently hoped by the friends of these two great properties, that the stockholders have heard the *last of the damaging rivalry between them.*

We publish, in our present paper, two additional and very interesting trade tables, from the registered results of the commercial year 1855, showing the imports entered in each of the separate States, the exports cleared from each, and entries of American and Foreign tonnage into each, the *number of vessels and the number of their crews.*

City Trade on the Canals.

Statement showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New-York during the second week in November, 1855:

MERCHANDISE CLEARED.

Articles.	On Erie Canal. Pounds.		On Erie Canal. Pounds.
Sugar, at 4 mills	1,128,246	Iron, at 4 mills	298,[illegible]
Molasses, at 4 mills	489,246	Rail'd Iron, 4 mills	1,[illegible]
Coffee, at 4 mills	120,797	All other merchandise	[illegible]
Nails, at 4 mills	126,[illegible]	Also, at 4 mills	4,[illegible]
Total			8,[illegible]

Articles.	Left from Erie Canal.	Left from Champlain Canal.	Total.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush	176,[illegible]	[illegible]	176,[illegible]
Corn, bush	12,100	[illegible]	12,100
Barley, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran and Ship Stuff, lbs	727,900	[illegible]	727,900
Ashes, bbls	74	[illegible]	74
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic Spirits, gallons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tolls received			$[illegible]

RICHARD H. WOODS, Collector.

Foreign Trade of 1855—By States.

Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tonnage in Foreign Trade—by States.

[illegible]

Cotton Crop Movement.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, Nov. 14.

We are advised by telegraph, that at last there is a fair prospect of free navigation in the Southern rivers. Under date of 10th instant, from New-Orleans, Mobile, and Montgomery, we are informed that a considerable rise had already taken place, very soon therefore, we may expect to hear of heavy receipts at all the Southern ports. The comparison this season with that of 1853, '54, will now be closely watched, the greatest difference so far, being the increased quantity exported to Great Britain this year over that.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

[illegible]

From which it will be seen that the increase in receipts now amounts to [illegible] bales. The increase in exports to Great Britain, 117,000; other foreign ports, 18,000. Decrease to France, [illegible] bales. Total increase in exports, 134,000 bales.

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the 1st week in November, is [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Ocean Queen, from London—[illegible]

In ship David Brown, from Liverpool—[illegible]

In ship Driver, from Liverpool—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets.... 4 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 38 | Gov. Island. 11 10 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships—Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond and Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Below.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Whalers.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]